May 10, 1775. NUMB. 2420.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

PHILADELPHIA.

A MESSAGE *from the* GOVERNOR *to the* ASSEMBLY.

GENTLEMEN,

I HAVE ordered the Secretary to lay before you a reſolution entered into by the Britiſh Houſe of Commons, the twentieth of February laſt, relative to the unhappy differences ſubſiſting between our Mother Country and her American Colonies. You will perceive by this reſolve, not only a ſtrong diſpoſition manifeſted by that auguſt body to remove the cauſes, which have given riſe to the diſcontents and complaints of his Majeſty's ſubjects in the Colonies, and the dreadful impending evils likely to enſue from them, but that they have pointed out the terms, on which they think it juſt and reaſonable a final accommodation ſhould be grounded.

Let me earneſtly entreat you, Gentlemen, to weigh and conſider this plan of reconciliation held forth and offered by the parent to her children, with that temper, calmneſs and deliberation that the importance of the ſubject, and the preſent critical ſituation of affairs, demand. Give me leave to obſerve, that the Colonies, amidſt all thoſe complaints which a jealouſy of their liberties has occaſioned, have never denied the juſtice or equity of their contributing towards the burthens of the Mother Country, to whoſe protection and care they owe not only their preſent opulence, but even their very exiſtence. On the contrary, every ſtate and repreſentation of their ſuppoſed grievances, that I have ſeen, avows the propriety of ſuch a meaſure, and their willingneſs to comply with it.

The diſpute then appears to me to be brought to this point;—Whether the redreſs of any grievances the Coloniſts have reaſon to complain of ſhall precede, or be poſtponed to, the ſettlement of that juſt proportion, which America ſhould bear towards the common ſupport and defence of the whole Britiſh empire.

You have, in the reſolution of the Houſe of Commons, which I have authority to tell you is entirely approved by his Majeſty, a ſolemn declaration that an exemption from any duty, tax or aſſeſſment, preſent or future, except ſuch duties as may be expedient for the regulation of commerce, ſhall be the immediate conſequence of propoſals on the part of any of the colony legiſlatures, accepted by his Majeſty and the two Houſes of Parliament, to make proviſion, according to their reſpective circumſtances, for contributing their proportion to the common defence, and the ſupport of the civil government of each colony.

I will not do you ſo much injuſtice, Gentlemen, as to ſuppoſe you can deſire a better ſecurity for the inviolable performance of this engagement, than the reſolve itſelf, and his Majeſty's approbation of it gives you.

As you are the firſt Aſſembly on the continent to whom this reſolution has been communicated, much depends on the moderation and wiſdom of your councils, and you will be deſervedly revered to the lateſt poſterity, if, by any poſſible means, you can be inſtrumental in reſtoring the public tranquility, and reſcuing both countries from the dreadful calamities of a civil war.

May 2, 1775. JOHN PENN.

The RESOLUTION *of the* HOUSE *of* COMMONS.

Lunæ, 20° die Feb. 1775,

The Houſe in a Committee on the American papers. Motion made, and queſtion propoſed,

THAT it is the opinion of this Committee, that when the General Council and Aſſembly, or General Court of any of his Majeſty's Provinces or Colonies in America, ſhall propoſe to make proviſion, according to the conditions, circumſtance or ſituation of ſuch Province or Colony, for contributing their proportion to the common defence (ſuch proportion to be raiſed under the authority of the General Court or General Aſſembly of ſuch Province or Colony, and diſpoſable by Parliament) and ſhall engage to make proviſion alſo for the ſupport of the civil government, and the adminiſtration of juſtice in ſuch province or colony, it will be proper, if ſuch propoſal ſhall be approved by his Majeſty and the two Houſes of Parliament, and for ſo long as ſuch proviſion ſhall be made accordingly, to forbear in reſpect of ſuch province or colony to levy any duty, tax or aſſeſſment, or to impoſe any further duty, tax or aſſeſſment, except only ſuch duties as it may be expedient to continue to levy or impoſe, for the regulation of commerce; the net produce of the duties laſt mentioned to be carried to the account of ſuch province or colony reſpectively.

A MESSAGE *to the* GOVERNOR *from the* ASSEMBLY.

May it pleaſe your Honour,

WE have taken into our ſerious conſideration your meſſage of the 2d inſtant, and "the reſolution of the Britiſh Houſe of Commons therein referred to."

Having "weighed and conſidered this plan with the temper, calmneſs and deliberation that the importance of the ſubject, and the preſent critical ſituation of affairs demand;" we are ſincerely ſorry, that *we* cannot "think the terms pointed out" afford "a juſt and reaſonable ground for a final accommodation" between Great-Britain and the colonies.

Your Honour obſerves, "that the colonies, amidſt all thoſe complaints which a jealouſy of their liberties has occaſioned, have never denied the juſtice or equity of their contributing towards the burthens of the mother country," but your Honour muſt know, that they have ever unanimouſly aſſerted it as their indiſputable right, that all aids from them ſhould be their own free and voluntary gifts, not taken by force, nor extorted by fear.

Under which of theſe deſcriptions the "plan held forth and offered by the parent to her children" at this time, with its attendant circumſtances, deſerves to be claſſed, we chuſe rather to ſubmit to the determination of your Honour's good ſenſe, than to attempt proving by the enumeration of notorious facts, or the repetition of obvious reaſons.

If no *other* objection to the "plan" propoſed occurred to us, we ſhould eſteem it a diſhonourable deſertion of ſiſter colonies, connected by an union, founded on juſt motives and mutual faith, and conducted by general councils, for a ſingle colony to adopt a meaſure, ſo extenſive in conſequence, without the advice and conſent of thoſe colonies engaged with us by ſolemn ties in the ſame common cauſe.

For we wiſh your Honour to be aſſured, that we can form no proſpect appearing reaſonable to us, of any *laſting* advantages for *Pennſylvania*, however agreeable they may be at the beginning, but what muſt ariſe from a communication of rights and proſperity with the other colonies; and that if ſuch a proſpect *ſhould be* opened to us, we have too ſincere an affection for our brethren, and too ſtrict a regard "for the inviolable performance of" *our* "engagements," to receive any pleaſure from benefits equally due to them, yet confined to ourſelves, and which, by generouſly rejecting them at preſent, may at length be ſecured to all.

Your Honour is pleaſed to obſerve, that as we are "the *firſt* aſſembly on the continent, to whom this reſolution has been communicated, much depends on the moderation and wiſdom of our councils, and we ſhall be deſervedly revered to the lateſt poſterity, if by any poſſible means" we "can be inſtrumental in reſtoring the public tranquility, and reſcuing both countries from the dreadful calamities of a civil war."

Your Honour, from your long reſidence and converſation among us, muſt be perſuaded, that the people we repreſent are as peaceable and obedient to government, as true and faithful to their Sovereign, and as affectionate and dutiful to their ſuperior ſtate, as any in the world; and though we are not inattentive to the approbation of "poſterity," as it might reflect honour upon our country, yet higher motives have taught us upon all occaſions to demonſtrate, by every teſtimony, our devotion to our King and parent ſtate.

Still animated by the ſame principles, and moſt earneſtly deſirous of enjoying our *former* undiſturbed condition of dependance and ſubordination, productive of ſo many bleſſings to "both countries," we cannot expreſs the ſatisfaction we ſhould receive, "if by any poſſible means" we could "be inſtrumental in reſtoring the public tranquility;" ſhould ſuch an opportunity offer, we ſhall endeavour with the utmoſt diligence and zeal to improve it, and to convince his Majeſty and our mother country, that we ſhall ever be ready and willing with our lives and fortunes to ſupport the intereſts of his Majeſty and that country, by every effort that can be reaſonably expected from the moſt loyal ſubjects and the moſt dutiful coloniſts.

Until Divine Providence ſhall cauſe, in the courſe of his diſpenſations, ſuch a happy period to arrive, we can only deprecate, and if it be poſſible ſtrive, by prudence, to avoid "the calamities of a civil war," a "dreadful misfortune" indeed! and not to be exceeded but by an utter ſubverſion of the Liberties of *America*.

May 4, 1775. Signed by order of the Houſe,

JOHN MORTON, *Speaker*.

We are well informed that the above Meſſage paſſed without one diſſenting voice.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Chriſtopher Graffin, late of the city of Philadelphia, taylor, deceaſed, either by bond, note or book debt, are deſired to make immediate payment; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, to bring in their accounts, properly proved, to CONRAD LENTNER, *adminiſtrator, and* EVE GRAFFLIN, *adminiſtratrix.* ¶ *May* 9, 1775.

To be SOLD by private SALE,

By the Subſcriber, living in Lebanon townſhip, Lancaſter county,

TWO Third Parts of CORNWALL FURNACE, two third Parts of two FORGES in ſaid County, and Ore and Timber thereto belonging. The Title to the ſaid Premiſes is indiſputable. Any Perſon inclining to purchaſe, may be acquainted with the Terms of Sale, by applying to

April 24, 1775. § CURTIS GRUBB.

WAS STOLEN, laſt night, out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living in Upper Saucon townſhip, Northampton county, a light BAY HORSE, between 14 and 15 hands high, paces and trots, about 11 years old this ſpring, has neither brand nor ear-mark, is remarkable for kicking, if a perſon riding him barebacked touches him on the rump. Any perſon that ſhall take up the thief and horſe, and ſecure the thief, ſo as he be brought to juſtice, and the horſe, that the owner may have him again, ſhall receive FIVE POUNDS reward and reaſonable charges, and for the horſe only FORTY SHILLINGS and reaſonable charges, paid by

May 3, 1775. EDWARD SHIMER. ¶

Bedminſter, in Bucks county, May 8, 1775.

ON the firſt of this inſtant, came to the plantation of the ſubſcriber a black trotting HORSE, with a ſtar in his forehead. The owner, proving his property, and paying charges, is deſired to take him away. JOSEPH BRADEEN. ¶

STRAYED or STOLEN, out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, in Saint George's Hundred, New-Caſtle county, on Sunday night, the 30th of April laſt, a BAY MARE, about 14 hands 1 inch high, 6 years old, big with foal, paces, trots and gallops. If ſtolen, whoever ſecures the mare and thief, ſhall have TWENTY POUNDS reward, on conviction of the thief; if ſtrayed, TWENTY SHILLINGS, and reaſonable charges, paid by WILLIAM CARSON. ¶

STOLEN the 28th of April, from off the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Mill-creek Hundred, New-Caſtle county, a dark brown MARE, 13 hands high, a weighty bodied creature, has a bob tail, middling long, the near hind foot white, a ſmall ſtripe above behind the off fore foot. Whoever ſecures the thief in any of his Majeſty's goals ſhall receive FOUR DOLLARS reward, and for the thief and mare SIX DOLLARS, to be paid by

May 6, 1775. JOHN WATT.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, on the premiſes, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, on the 26th day of this inſtant, a certain houſe and lot or piece of ground, ſituate in Darby town, Cheſter county; bounded by a lot of ground now or late of Philip Price, on the eaſt ſide of High-ſtreet, and by a lot of Thomas Pearſon; containing 349 perches; late the eſtate of James Pearſon; ſeized and taken in execution by

May 8, 1775. NATHANIEL VERNON, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, on the premiſes, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, on the 27th day of May inſtant, the three following LOTS of GROUND and TENEMENTS, ſituate in Darby town, Cheſter county, late the eſtate of James Pearſon, ſeized in execution, viz.

No. 1, Fronting 44 feet on High-ſtreet and 130 feet deep, with a frame tenement thereon, 13 feet ſquare, and a ſtory and half high, and a leanto 13 by 10 feet, a ſmall nurſery of Italian mulberry, Engliſh walnut, &c. trees, and vines of good quality. With this lot will be ſold, a lot about 200 feet front, upon a ſtreet or lane, and 136 feet deep, being very near and convenient for a garden or orchard.

No. 2, Fronting on High-ſtreet 32 feet 6 inches, and continuing near that width 127 feet, then widening to 74 feet, and extending back 250 feet. On this lot is a good framed tenement, 14 feet front and 18 feet deep, 2 ſtories high, a good cellar under it, the rooms and garret well plaiſtered; there is a number of excellent apple and peach trees on this lot.

No. 3, Is 85 feet 6 inches front on High-ſtreet, 377 feet front on the ſtreet or lane aforeſaid. On this lot is a good framed tenement adjoining, and ſimilar to that on No. 2, a well of excellent water, and an orchard of good apple and peach trees.—Theſe lots are high and pleaſantly ſituated, very convenient in this diviſion for tradeſmen, or the whole would be an agreeable retreat for a ſmall family, they are fenced with red cedar poſts and cedar boards next the ſtreets, and the diviſion fences red cedar poſts and oak rails. N. VERNON, Sheriff.

N. B. A plan of the lots may be ſeen at Sarah Pearſon's Tavern, in Darby.

New-Jerſey, Hunterdon County. BY Order of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas, in and for the County aforeſaid, Notice is hereby given to all the Creditors of *Richard Stockton, Jacob Swallow, John Chambers, William Poſt, Frederick Burge, Abraham Lake, Cornelius Swartt,* inſolvent Debtors, confined in the Goal of ſaid County, that they be and appear before any two Judges of ſaid Court, at the Court-Houſe of ſaid County, on Thurſday, the Firſt Day of June, at One o' Clock in the Afternoon of ſaid Day, to ſhew Cauſe (if any they have) why an Aſſignment of ſaid Debtors Eſtates ſhould not be made, to ſuch Perſons as ſhall be then and there appointed, and they to be releaſed from their Confinement, agreeable to the Directions of an Act of the Governor, Council, and General Aſſembly of New-Jerſey, lately paſſed, intituled, An Act for the Relief of inſolvent Debtors. ¶

TO COVER this ſeaſon, at the ſubſcriber's ſeat, in Newtown townſhip, Glouceſter county, oppoſite Philadelphia,

YOUNG VALIANT,

At Twenty Shillings the ſeaſon, until the firſt of Auguſt.

VALIANT is a jet black, riſing 4 years old, 15½ hands high, with a beautiful blaze in his face, well built, remarkable for courage and lofty carriage, and is thought by good judges ſuitable to get good ſtock for the draft or ſaddle. He was got by that noted Engliſh Dray Horſe imported by Col. Francis, from Lincolnſhire (Old England.) Any perſons that ſend their Mares, may depend upon their being taken good care of, and good paſture at 2*s*6 per week, by

MARMADUKE COOPER.

N. B. The Engliſh Dray Horſe imported by Colonel Francis, was advertiſed to be kept at the ſubſcriber's, but for ſome reaſons was let go to Cheſter county, upon Brandywine. In order that the Public ſhould not be diſappointed, he informs them of this. Thoſe Mares that miſſed being with foal by the old horſe laſt ſeaſon, ſhall have the enſuing ſeaſon of the Colt, for Ten Shillings caſh.

THE NOTED RUNNING HORSE

VALIANT,

FORMERLY Captain Croyell's, is now the property of the ſubſcriber, and will cover this ſeaſon at his farm in Amwell, Hunterdon county, at 40*s*. the ſeaſon, 20*s*. the ſingle leap, or 4*l*. to inſure a colt, and if not with foal this ſeaſon, to have the advantage of another. VALIANT is a dark bay, full 15 hands high, full blood, and is allowed by good judges to get as fine colts as any horſe whatſoever, either for running, ſaddle, carriage, or hard ſervice, and needs no further recommendation. Any perſon inclining to bring mares from Pennſylvania, ferriage will be paid by

JOHN READING.

N. B. Good paſture will be provided for mares, at 2*s*. per week. ¶

Kennet townſhip, Cheſter county, May 2, 1775.

TO BE LET,

A VERY commodious TAN-YARD, lying in a very good part of the country for cuſtom, 9 miles from Wilmington, wheron is a very good dwelling-houſe, good mill-houſe and currying-ſhop, three acres of well watered meadow, about 70 apple trees; whereon might be made between 20 and 30 barrels of cyder; the terms will be made known by

JOHN HARPER, HANNAH HARPER, or JOHN CLOUD. ¶

Philadelphia, Saturday, April 29, 1775.

CAME to my ſhop this evening, about nine o'clock, a Negroe wench, about 20 years of age, ſeemingly, ſhe aſked for ſome ſoap and candles, when delivered, handed out a bill to pay for the ſame, which I ſuppoſed to be a counterfeit, ſhe produced a ſecond one, both of them not of the ſmalleſt ſort, I began to have a ſuſpicion that ſhe did not come honeſtly by the ſaid money, upon which I aſked her where ſhe lived? told me in the Jerſey, and that her maſter had ſent her from the Crooked Billet for the above goods; I then told her to go for her maſter, that I would not give up the money till her maſter came; but I have ſeen nothing of the maſter nor wench ſince, which ſtill gives me reaſon to think the above was ſtolen; therefore, any perſon proving property, paying charges, may have it, by applying to RICHARD PORTER, in Second-ſtreet, near the New Market. ¶

[*For more new* ADVERTISEMENTS, *ſee the Fourth Page.*]

By the Captains OSBORNE *and* ROBERTSON, *arrived here from London, we have the following Advices, viz.*

From the PUBLIC LEDGER of March 18.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

AUTHENTIC DEBATES on the NEW-ENGLAND FISHERY BILL.

LORD DARTMOUTH opened the debate on Thurſday by obſerving, "that as the witneſſes "deemed neceſſary on the occaſion had been thoroughly "examined, their Lordſhips now poſſeſſed the fulleſt in- "formation, he therefore prayed their conſent that the "Bill might be committed." This was objected to by

THE MARQUIS OF ROCKINGHAM, who declared, that as he had uniformly diſſented from every American meaſure lately adopted, he now felt the double impulſe of *Principle* and of *Humanity* both ſtrongly urging him to expreſs the utmoſt abhorrence of the Bill before the Houſe. The evidences in ſupport of the Petitioners had clearly demonſtrated the ſeveral evils that would reſult from the Bill, ſhould it paſs into a law: Had the counter evidences invalidated theſe facts? So far from it, that the whole of *their* Teſtimony tended to prove a matter foreign to the point; for, when it was urged on the one hand "that the mercantile intereſt of this coun- "try would ſuſtain a material injury, and that ſome *Thou-* "*ſands* of *innocent* people would be reduced to *famine*, ſhould the Bill paſs into a law," evidences had been contraſted, not to diſprove theſe allegations, but merely to "evince "that the Britiſh Newfoundland Fiſhery was an "excellent nurſery for ſeamen!" Was this an anſwer to the objections urged againſt the Bill? Did it obviate all, or any of the obnoxious clauſes? Rather, by not ſo much as touching the facts alledged by the evidences in ſupport of the Petition, did it not ſhew that thoſe facts were incontrovertible, and that all the miſeries as ſet forth by the Petitioners to be expected from the Bill, were founded on juſt apprehenſions? That the Noble Lord who preſided at the head of the Admiralty ſhould eagerly catch at any project which carried but the leaſt appearance of encreaſing the *maritime* power of this country, was perfectly natural, it fell in with the duties of his department; but the queſtion before the Houſe was not whether the Britiſh Newfoundland Fiſhery afforded an excellent nurſery for ſeamen? but whether an innocent people ſhould be reduced to every extreme of poignant miſery? Whether they ſhould be cut off by any inhuman Act from the very means of ſubſiſtence? Whether the *Trade* of Great-Britain ſhould ultimately ſuſtain a ſhock, and the whole body of the North-American Merchants be reduced to ſuffer hardſhips, from which their importance to the ſtate entitles them to be wholly exempt? Theſe were the queſtions before the Houſe for diſcuſſion, becauſe, on the determination of theſe points depended the final acceptance or total rejection of the Bill. If the trade of England ſhould be at ſtake, it could not be admitted as a plea of juſtification for the loſs of that trade, to ſay "that an "additional number of ſeamen were raiſed;" nor, if a people were to experience the horrors of famine, would it be the ſmalleſt alleviation of their ſufferings to alledge, "that the meaſures, although *harſh*, yet occaſioned the "fitting out a greater number of ſhallops, and thus af- "forded employment for a greater number of ſailors." Yet this was tantamount to the whole of the evidence delivered in favour of the Bill, and that this did not operate as exculpatory of the evils flowing from this iniquitous ſource, was extremely certain; it left no favourable impreſſion on the mind; humanity and ſound policy ſtill refuſed their concurrence with the meaſure; juſtice revolted at it, as in every reſpect repugnant to her righteous decrees; and thus, unſupported by every human virtue, the Bill ſhould be rejected through every principle of human wiſdom.

The noble Marquis, after thus expatiating generally on the evil tendency of the Bill, produced vouchers to ſhew the gradual encreaſe of the North-American Trade, from ſmall beginnings to an enormous extent:——The firſt of theſe vouchers was dated in 1704, when the whole amount of the exports was rated at 540000l. this, by various gradations at intermediate periods, advanced at length to 800,000l. *Six Hundred Thouſand Pounds* of which were expended in the purchaſe of Engliſh Manufactures.

The vaſt encreaſe and conſequent importance of the North American trade being thus clearly demonſtrated, the illuſtrious Marquis cenſured the *Impolicy* of meaſures, which ſtruck at the exiſtence of a branch of commerce of ſuch extreme magnitude; but the Houſe, in the diſcuſſion of American affairs, has hitherto proceeded in the groſs, without ever conſidering the detail of things; yet this default was to be aſcribed to the Miniſtry, who ſeemed ſtudiouſly to withold the neceſſary information, and in matters fraught even with national ruin, ſuch intelligence was kept back as might throw light on affairs proper for inveſtigation. Thus, with reſpect to American papers, they were laid before the Houſe in a moſt mangled ſtate, ſuch only being ſubmitted to the inſpection of the noble Lords as anſwered a temporary purpoſe, or ſerved to corroborate the aſſertions of thoſe in office. As an exemplification of this truth, a letter from *Lord Dunmore* had been laid before the Houſe, becauſe that letter treats the Americans as an "infatuated people," and encourages Adminiſtration to hope for a ſpeedy accompliſhment of *their* purpoſes, yet not the leaſt notice is taken in that letter of the following aſſociation, into which the officers of Lord Dunmore's army had entered:

"*At a meeting of the officers under the command of his Excellency the Right Hon. the Earl of Dunmore, convened at Fort Gower, Nov. 5, 1774, for the purpoſe of conſidering the grievances of Britiſh America,*

"RESOLVED,

"*That we will bear the moſt faithful allegiance to his Majeſty King George the Third, whilſt his Majeſty delights to reign over a brave and free people; that we will, at the expence of life, and every thing dear and valuable, exert ourſelves in ſupport of the honour of his Crown, and the dignity of the Britiſh Empire. But, as the love of* Liberty, *and attachments to the real intereſts and juſt rights of* America, *outweigh every other conſideration, we reſolve that we will exert every power within us for the defence of* American Liberty, *and for the ſupport of her juſt rights and privileges, not in any precipitate, riotous, or tumultuous manner, but when regularly called forth by the unanimous voice of our countrymen.*"

Signed by order, and in behalf of the whole corps,

BENJAMIN ASHBY, *Clerk.*

Could Lord Dunmore be ſuppoſed ignorant of this aſſociation, though it was formed previous to the day on which his letter was written? If he was apprized of the aſſociation, why not impart the particulars? A fact of ſuch conſequence, a fact of ſuch notoriety, a fact ſo truly alarming, Lord Dunmore ſhould have ſtated. To treat the aſſociations of the people with ſupercilioufneſs, and affect to conſider them of little moment, at the ſame inſtant that a military league was entered into by the officers of Lord Dunmore's own army, whereby they pledge themſelves to defend American liberty with the ſword, what was this but to talk at random without adverting to the true ſtate of things? But Adminiſtration were accuſtomed to deal in generals themſelves, and hence they might encourage general aſſertions unſupported by facts in others; thus general hints had been thrown out reſpecting the *New-York Defection*; yet, when the fact was examined into, to what did it amount? Why, the very perſons on whom Miniſtry placed the firmeſt reliance, though they may diſclaim the authority of the Congreſs, yet have they virtually denied the Legiſlative Authority of Great-Britain, and voted, in conſequence, a *Petition* to the King, a *Memorial* to the Houſe of Lords, and a *Remonſtrance* to the Commons! Did not theſe things plainly indicate that even the *Friends* of *Government*, in America, are averſe to the meaſure of Adminiſtration? And, if thoſe on whom the noble Perſonages in office rely the moſt, cannot yet be brought to approve their deeds, from avowed enemies nothing but an oppoſition, conſtant and extremely rigorous, was to be expected.

The illuſtrious Marquis next avowed it by no means his intention to combat this or that particular clauſe of the Bill, he directed his enmity to the *whole*; he diſliked the *ſtarving* principle on which the Bill was framed. He obſerved, that as the faſhion of the times had brought "*original papers*" ſo much into repute, he ſhould read from a collection lately publiſhed by Mr. Macpherſon, the Marſhal de Roſen's orders to *ſtarve* the wives, children, friends and diſtant kindred of the inhabitants of Londonderry. The Marquis wiſhed his noble auditors to bear in mind the ſituation of the New-Englanders, to be deprived of ſuſtenance if the Fiſhery Bill took place, as thus alone could the Houſe determine as to the ſimilarity of meaſures. De Roſen's order was ſubſtantially as follows:

"*Conrade de Roſen, Marſhal General of all his Majeſty's forces, declares, by theſe preſents, to the Commanders, Officers, Soldiers, and Inhabitants of the city of Londonderry, That in caſe they do not, betwixt this and Monday next, at ſix o'clock in the afternoon, being the firſt of July,* 1689, *agree to ſurrender the ſaid place of Londonderry unto the King, upon ſuch conditions as may be granted them, according to the inſtructions and power Lieutenant General Hamilton formerly received from the King, he will forthwith iſſue out his orders from the Barony of Iniſhone, and the ſea-coaſts round about, as far as Charlemont, for the gathering together of thoſe of their* faction, *whether protected or not, and cauſe them immediately to be brought to the walls of Londonderry, where it ſhall be lawful for thoſe that are in the town (in caſe they have any pity for them) to open the gates, and receive them into the town; otherwiſe they will be forced to ſee their friends and neareſt relations all* ſtarved *for want of food, he having reſolved not to leave one of them at home, nor any thing to maintain them.—And that all hope of ſuccour may be taken away, by the landing of any troops in theſe parts from England, he further declares, that in caſe they refuſe to ſubmit, he will forthwith cauſe all the ſaid country to be immediately deſtroyed, that, if any ſuccour ſhould be hereafter ſent from England, they may* periſh with them for want of food: *beſides which, he has a very conſiderable army, as well for the oppoſing of them in all places that ſhall be judged neceſſary, as for the protecting all the reſt of his Majeſty's dutiful ſubjects, whoſe goods and chattels he promiſes to ſecure, deſtroying all the reſt that cannot be brought conveniently into ſuch places, as he ſhall judge neceſſary to be preſerved, and burning the houſes and mills, not only of thoſe that are in* actual rebellion, *but alſo of their friends and adherents, that no hopes of eſcaping may be left for any man; beginning this very day to ſend his neceſſary orders to all Governors, and other Commanders of his Majeſty's forces, and to Colonel Sarsfield, commanding a flying army beyond Ballyſhanny, Colonel Sutherland, commanding another towards Inniſkillen, and the Duke of Berwick another on the Fin Water, to cauſe all the men, women and children, who are any ways related to thoſe in Londonderry, or any where elſe in open rebellion, to be forthwith brought to this place, without hopes of withdrawing further into the kingdom; that, in caſe, before this ſaid Monday the firſt of July, in the year of our Lord* 1689, *be expired, they do not ſend us hoſtages and other deputies, with a full ſufficient power to treat with us for the ſurrender of the ſaid city of Londonderry, on reaſonable conditions, that they ſhall not, after this time, be admitted to any treaty whatſoever; and the army which ſhall continue the ſiege, and which, with the aſſiſtance of God, will ſoon reduce them, ſhall have orders to give no quarter, or ſpare either age or ſex, in caſe they are taken by force.*"

(Signed) "LE MARESCHAL ROSEN."

On a meaſure ſo ſanguinary and brutal, ſo productive of excruciating agonies, and the extreme of human woe, the Marquis left his Noble Auditors to ruminate; obſerving, however, in juſtice to King James, that no ſooner was *he* apprized of the orders, than he expreſſed his abhorrence of them in the ſtrongeſt terms.

LORD CARLISLE expreſſed his aſtoniſhment that the Bill ſhould be cenſured as cruel in the ſmalleſt degree, for it was neither intended to *ſtarve*, nor would it operate as a *puniſhment* on the New-Englanders, unleſs their own obſtinate perſeverance in error produced that effect. As to the inhabitants of *Nantucket*, it was impoſſible they could experience a dearth of food, the evidences examined at the bar having proved that the iſland abounded with *ſheep*.

THE DUKE OF MANCHESTER cenſured the Bill *generally*, as indiſcriminately cruel, for it involved the guilty and the innocent in one common puniſhment. A clauſe, however, there was, which precluded every hope that the Fiſhery, of which the New-Englanders were thus to be deprived, would ever be reſtored to them; for, the re-ſurrender of the Fiſhery into the hands of the Americans, depended on the reſtoration of the Trade and Commerce with Great-Britain, and on the re-eſtabliſhment of peace throughout the Maſſachuſetts. The trade with Great-Britain is to be carried on, without the ſmalleſt interruption, for one calendar month. This fact is to be certified to the Governors and Council of the Provinces of New-Hampſhire and the Maſſachuſetts, by the *Cuſtom-Houſe Officers* of the reſpective Provinces; conſidering, therefore, that the minds of ſuch men are generally actuated by the meaneſt paſſions, could it be preſumed that they would be in haſte to certify what, if true, would contribute to the welfare of thoſe againſt whom, for ſome petty injuries received, they may have entertained the moſt violent prejudices?

With reſpect to the *famine* threatened by the Bill, the noble Duke could not conceive the evil in any degree remedied, becauſe ſome ſcores of *ſheep* were ſcattered on the iſland of *Nantucket*. Were thoſe the property of the fiſhermen, whoſe occupations were to be obſtructed by the Bill? If they did not belong to the fiſhermen, ſaying they were on the iſland was ſaying nothing to the purpoſe. Could the noble Lord who urged this fact mean, that if the fiſhermen ſtood in need of food, they might ſeize what ſheep they found on the iſland, and kill them for their ſuſtenance? This could never be meant, for this would be to authoriſe injuſtice, and countenance plunder; what availed it then to alledge that *Sheep* were on the iſland? The *Fiſh* caught by the induſtry of the inhabitants had hitherto afforded them ſubſiſtence; to this they had an unqueſtionable *Right*, but of this they were to be deprived by the Bill, and it was miſerable conſolation to tell them there were ſheep on the iſland, to which they had *no Right*. Equally abſurd was the allegation, "that the *Americans* only would feel the effects of "the Bill;" the noble Duke had every reaſon to believe the property of many Engliſh Merchants was embarked in the veſſels which carried on the New-England Fiſhery; why was that property to be injured? Why were Engliſh adventurers to be puniſhed for crimes, in the commiſſion of which they participated not? Was this Juſtice, or was it Tyranny? Was it not like the "tender "mercies of the wicked," cruelty in the extreme? On the whole, to whatever part of the Bill the noble Duke turned his eyes, he could deſcry nothing but what bore the complexion of Deſpotiſm; and, whether owing to the love of Liberty, with which his mind had been early tinctured, to a peculiar turn of thought, or to whatever other cauſe, yet he could not help preſaging *future Evils* from meaſures which carried ſo *arbitrary*, ſo *tyrannical* an appearance. Admitting the Americans enſlaved, yoked, and in every thing obedient to our wiſhes, extreme dangers were to be apprehended; the army employed to ſubjugate the Coloniſts, might prove inſtrumental in the deſtruction of *our Liberties*; it was poſſible an arbitrary Miniſter might ſelect that army for the very purpoſe, and in the noble Duke's opinion, it was not improbable, but that there were *ſome* diſtinguiſhed perſonages connected with Adminiſtration, who, far from rejecting the idea, would adopt the plan with alacrity.

[*For the Remainder, ſee the Fourth Page.*]

PROTEST.

HOUSE of LORDS. *Die Martis, 21° Martii,* 1775.

THE order of the day being read for the third reading of the American Reſtraining Fiſhery Bill, and for the Lords to be ſummoned, the ſame was accordingly read the third time; and ſeveral amendments being made thereto, it was moved, "That the Bill, with the amendments do paſs?" Which being objected to, after debate, the queſtion was put thereon; it was reſolved in the affirmative; Contents 73, Non-Contents 21.

Diſſentient,

BECAUSE the attempt to coerce by *famine* the whole body of the inhabitants of great and populous Provinces, is without example in the hiſtory of this, or perhaps of any civilized nation; and is one of thoſe unhappy inventions, to which Parliament is driven by the difficulties which multiply upon us, from an obſtinate adherence to an *unwiſe* plan of government. We do not know exactly the extent of the combination againſt our commerce in New-England, and the other colonies, but we know the extent of the puniſhment we inflict upon it, which is *univerſal*, and includes all the inhabitants. Amongſt theſe many are admitted to be innocent, and ſeveral are alledged by Miniſters to be, in their ſenſe, even meritorious. That government which attempts to preſerve its authority by deſtroying the trade of its ſubjects, and by involving the innocent and guilty in a common ruin, if it acts from a choice of ſuch means, confeſſes itſelf unworthy; if from inability to find any other, admits itſelf wholly incompetent to the end of its inſtitution.

Secondly, BECAUSE the Engliſh Merchants are puniſhed without any guilt, real or pretended, on their part. The people of the proſcribed provinces, though failing in their duty to government, ought to be permitted to diſcharge their obligations to commerce: without their fiſhery that is impoſſible. The Merchants of England entertain no fears for their debts, except from the ſteps which are ſaid to be taken in their favour. Eight hundred thouſand pounds of Engliſh property, belonging to London alone, is not to be trifled with, or ſacrificed to the *projects* of thoſe, who have conſtantly failed in every expectation which they have held out to the public; and who are become more bigotted to methods of violence, in proportion to the experience of their inefficacy, and the miſchievous conſequences which attend them.

Thirdly, BECAUSE the people of New-England, beſides the natural claim of mankind to the gifts of Providence on their own coaſt, are ſpecially entitled to the fiſhery by their *charters*, which have never been declared forfeited. Theſe charters we think (notwithſtanding the contempt with which the idea of public faith has been treated) to be of material conſideration. The bill therefore not growing out of any judicial proceſs, ſeems equally a violation of all natural and all civil right.

Fourthly, BECAUSE we conceive, that the attempt which has been made to BRIBE the Nation into an acquieſcence in this arbitrary Act, by holding out to them (by evidence at the bar) the ſpoils of the New-England Fiſhery, worth upwards of 300,000l. a year,. to be a ſcheme full of weakneſs and indecency;—of indecency, becauſe it may be ſuſpected that the deſire of the confiſcation has created the guilt,—weak, becauſe it ſuppoſes that whatever is taken from the Colonies is of courſe to be transferred to ourſelves. We may trample on the rules of Juſtice, but we cannot alter the nature of things. We cannot convey to Great-Britain the advantages of ſituation, which New-England poſſeſſes for Fiſhery. If the value of the commodity ſhould be enhanced at the foreign markets, by the excluſion of ſo large a part of the ſupply, it may either greatly injure the ſale of the commodity itſelf, or put the conſumers on new articles of conſumption, or new methods of ſupply, to the juſt ruin of thoſe, who, deluded by avarice, have CHOSEN, from the vain hope of an enhanced market, to diſturb the natural, ſettled, and beneficial courſe of traffic.

Fifthly, BECAUSE we do not apprehend, that the topic ſo much inſiſted upon by a Lord high in office, in favour of this project, namely, the COWARDICE of his Majeſty's American ſubjects, to have any weight itſelf, or be at all agreeable to the dignity of ſentiment which ought to characteriſe this Houſe. We do not think it true that any part of the ſubjects of this empire are defective in bravery. It is to the laſt degree improper to act upon ſuch a ſuppoſition, as it muſt highly diſgrace our arms in caſe of misfortune, and muſt take away all honour from them in caſe of ſucceſs. Nothing can tend more effectually to defeat the purpoſes of all our coercive meaſures, than to let the people, againſt whom they are intended, know, that we think our authority founded in their baſeneſs; that their reſiſtance will give them ſome credit, even in our own eyes, and that we attribute their obedience only to their want of courage. This is to CALL for reſiſtance, and to PROVOKE rebellion by the moſt powerful of all motives, which can act upon men of any degree of ſpirit and ſenſibility.

Sixthly, BECAUSE the interdict from fiſhing and commerce is not terminated by any certain and definitive act to be done by the party interdicted, but its duration depends ſolely on the WILL of the Governors and majority of the Council in ſome of the provinces; upon their mere

arbitrary opinion of the ſtate of commerce. In two of the proſcribed provinces the interdict is made to depend on the ſame arbitrary will, in much worſe hands, thoſe of mere cuſtom-houſe officers; a power of ſuch magnitude is not fit to be delegated to any man, however wiſe, or however exalted.

But to deliver over ſeveral hundred thouſands of our fellow creatures to be STARVED, at the mere pleaſure of perſons in certain ſubordinate ſituations, and ſome of them in an office always more or leſs ſuſpicious and obnoxious, and neceſſary to be watched and guarded, rather than veſted with abſolute power over all, and this without any rule to guide their diſcretion, without any penalty to deter from an abuſe of it, is a ſtrain of ſuch TYRANNY, OPPRESSION and ABSURDITY, as we believe never was deliberately entertained by any grave aſſembly.

Laſtly, BECAUSE the Bill, though in appearance a meaſure of retaliation only, upon a ſuppoſition that the colonies have been the firſt aggreſſors, by their Aſſociation not to import goods from Great-Britain, yet is, in truth, a moſt cruel enforcement of former oppreſſions; and that Aſſociation is no more than a natural conſequence of antecedent and repeated injuries. And ſince the reſtraint of this Bill is not to be taken off till the ſeveral colonies ſhall agree to receive again all goods whatſoever from Great-Britain, and to pay all the duties impoſed by Parliament, not excepting thoſe upon Tea; and ſince three of them muſt apply through the medium of the NEW Council of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, and the laſt mentioned Province is obliged not only to acknowledge the new Charter, but ſubmit in all reſpects to the ſevere conditions of the Port Bill, before they can be releaſed from their hardſhips; ſince theſe are the terms, and the only terms, upon which this proſcription is to ceaſe, and the colonies muſt therefore ſubmit to be the SLAVES, inſtead of the SUBJECTS of Great-Britain, this Bill, in its principle, is both arbitrary and unjuſt. And as we do not conceive any ground of expectation that the provinces will yield to ſuch hard conditions, a CIVIL WAR, which may probably end in the total ſeparation of the colonies from the mother country, will too naturally be the conſequence of this Bill, in reſpect of which, as well as for the other reaſons hereby aſſigned, we do moſt ſolemnly and heartily proteſt againſt the ſame.

ABINGDON,
STANHOPE,
RICHMOND,
ROCKINGHAM,
PONSONBY,
MANCHESTER,
CRAVEN,
LEINSTER,
DEVONSHIRE,
CAMDEN,
CHOLMONDELEY,
ABERGAVENNY,
WYCOMBE,
TORRINGTON,
EFFINGHAM,
FITZWILLIAM.

L O N D O N.

March 22. The following is a copy of the Addreſs and Petition delivered to his Majeſty on Friday at St. James's, by four of the principal people called Quakers.

To GEORGE *the Third, King of Great-Britain, and the Dominions thereunto belonging, the* ADDRESS *and* PETITION *of the people called* QUAKERS.

May it pleaſe the KING,

"Gratefully ſenſible of the protection and indulgence we enjoy under thy government, and with hearts full of anxious concern for thy happineſs, and the proſperity of this great empire, we beg leave to approach thy Royal Preſence.

"Prompted by the affection we bear to our brethren and fellow-ſubjects; impreſſed with an apprehenſion of calamities in which the whole Britiſh empire may be involved; and moved by an ardent deſire to promote thy Royal intention of effecting a happy reconciliation with thy people in America, we beſeech thy gracious regard to our petition.

"From the intercourſe ſubſiſting between us and our brethren abroad, for the advancement of piety and virtue, we are perſuaded there are not in thy extenſive dominions, ſubjects more loyal, and more zealouſly attached to thy Royal Perſon, thy family and government, than in the Provinces of America, and amongſt all religious denominations.

"We preſume not to juſtify the exceſſes committed, nor to enquire into the cauſes which may have produced them; but, influenced by the principles of that religion which proclaims "peace on earth, and good will to men," we humbly beſeech thee to ſtay the ſword; that means may be tried to effect without bloodſhed, and all the evils of inteſtine war, a firm and laſting union with our fellow ſubjects in America.

"Great and arduous as the taſk may appear, we truſt men may be found in this country, and in America, who, properly authoriſed, would, with a zeal and ardour becoming an object ſo important, endeavour to compoſe the preſent differences, and eſtabliſh a happy and permanent reconciliation, on that firm foundation, the reciprocal intereſt of each part of the Britiſh empire.

"That the Almighty, by whom Kings reign, and Princes decree juſtice, may make thee the happy inſtrument of perpetuating harmony and concord through the ſeveral parts of thy extenſive dominions; that thy clemency and magnanimity may be admired in future generations, and a long ſucceſſion of thy deſcendants fill, with honour to themſelves and happineſs to a grateful people, the throne of their anceſtors, is the fervent prayer of thy faithful ſubjects"

By a letter from Ireland we learn, that orders are arrived to ſtop the embarkation of Preſton's dragoons for America; but the regiments of foot are preparing to embark.

Extract of a Letter from Goſport, March 20.

"All the tranſports have ſailed from Spithead for Boſton; but they are to ſtop at Ireland, and there to wait for freſh orders from England.

NEW-PORT, May 1.

The following account of the Britiſh troops killed, &c. in the battle on laſt Wedneſday fe'nnight, is ſaid to come from an officer of one of the men of war at Boſton, viz. 63 Regulars and 49 Marines were killed, 103 wounded; in all 215. Lieutenant Gould, of the 64th regiment, who is wounded, Lieutenant Potter, of the Marines, and about 12 ſoldiers, are priſoners.——

PHILADELPHIA, May 10.

On Friday evening arrived here Capt. Oſborne, from London, in whom came paſſenger the worthy Dr. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, Agent for Maſſachuſetts government and this province.

Saturday laſt John Sullivan, and John Langdon, Eſqrs. Delegates for New-Hampſhire, arrived here.

Monday evening the brig Charleſtown Packet, Captain Barton, arrived here from South-Carolina, with whom came paſſengers the Hon. Henry Middleton, Chriſtopher Gadſden, John Rutledge, and Edward Rutledge, Eſqrs. Delegates for that province.—Thomas Lynch, Eſq; the other Delegate, ſailed the day before in a ſchooner.

Yeſterday arrived the Hon. Peyton Randolph, Eſq; George Waſhington, Patrick Henry, Richard Henry Lee, Edmund Pendleton, Benjamin Harriſon, and Richard Bland, Eſquires, Delegates for Virginia.—Richard Caſwell, and Joſeph Hewes, Eſquires, Delegates, for North-Carolina.—Samuel Chace, Thomas Johnſon, and John Hall, Eſquires, Delegates, for Maryland. Alſo Cæſar Rodney, and George Reid, Eſquires, Delegates for the Counties of New-Caſtle, Kent and Suſſex, on Delaware.

And this Day the Hon. John Hancock and Thomas Cuſhing, Eſquires, Samuel Adams, John Adams, and Robert Treat Paine, Eſquires, Delegates for the Province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay; and the Hon. Eliphalet Dyer, Roger Sherman, and Silas Deane, Eſquires, Delegates for the Colony of Connecticut, are expected in Town from New-York.

We hear from Charleſtown, South-Carolina, that on the 21ſt of March, at night, about eight hundred ſtand of ſmall arms, two hundred cutlaſſes, and all the cartouch boxes, fit for ſervice, with ſeveral bundles of match and ſome flints, were taken out of the public armoury in the ſtate-houſe; and on the ſame night the public powder magazine, built about four miles from the town, was broke open, and all the powder carried off, being about five hundred weight. The Governor has offered a reward of one hundred pounds ſterling for apprehending the offenders.

By Captain Montgomery, from Newry, which he left the 27th of March, we learn, that the troops had not ſailed from Cork, but that the laſt diviſion were to march from Newry to Cork, in order for embarkation, the day he ſailed.

On Friday evening laſt, in a violent ſquall of wind, the brig Kitty, James Robinſon, maſter, from this port for the Grenades, overſet about 20 leagues from our capes; a Negroe woman and two Negroe children were drowned, the Captain and Mate, with the hands, and ſeveral paſſengers, got into the boats, and the next day were taken up by Captain Samuel Williams, of the ſhip Becky and Debby, who treated them with gaeat politeneſs and humanity, and brought them up to town.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Bucks county, to his friend in Philadelphia, dated May 9, 1775.

"Our Committee met yeſterday.—From their reſolves (a copy of which I encloſe you) you will find they have adopted your plan, and recommend our aſſociating into companies to learn the military exerciſe of arms. Some townſhips have already begun, and many others, animated with the ſame zeal for the welfare of their country, will, I truſt, readily fall in with the plan, a knowledge of which, we have great reaſon to fear, we ſhall be ſoon called upon to give a proof of.—The unanimity, prudence, ſpirit and firmneſs, which appeared in the deliberations of yeſterday, do honour to Bucks county, and will, I hope, in ſome meaſure, wipe off thoſe aſperſions we too deſervedly lay under.—A large number of the inhabitants being aſſembled, the reſolves of the day were made public, who teſtified their higheſt approbation of the conduct of the Committee, and unanimouſly voted them the thanks of the county.—A diſciple of thoſe ſpecies of creatures called *Tories*, being formally introduced to a tar barrel, of which he was repeatedly preſſed to ſmell, thought it prudent to take leave abruptly, leſt a more intimate acquaintance with it ſhould take place."

At a meeting of the Committee of the county of Bucks, held at the houſe of Richard Leedom, May 8, 1775.

Reſolved unanimouſly,

THAT we do heartily approve of the reſolves of the late Provincial Convention, held at Philadelphia, the 23d day of January laſt, and do earneſtly recommend it to the obſervation of the inhabitants of this county.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That notwithſtanding the diſapprobation we have hitherto ſhewn to the proſecution of any violent meaſures of oppoſition, ariſing from the hopes and expectations, that the humanity, juſtice and magnanimity of the Britiſh nation would not fail of affording us relief, being now convinced, that all our moſt dutiful applications have hitherto been fruitleſs and vain, and that attempts are now making to carry the oppreſſive acts of Parliament into execution by military force; we do therefore earneſtly recommend to the people of this county to form themſelves into Aſſociations, in their reſpective townſhips, to improve themſelves in the military art, that they may be rendered capable of affording their country that aid which its particular neceſſities may at any time require.

Joſeph Hart, John Kidd, Joſeph Kirkbride, James Wallace and Henry Wynkoop, or any three of them, are appointed as Delegates to meet in Provincial Convention, if any ſhould be found neceſſary.

The Committee requeſt all perſons who have taken ſubſcriptions for the relief of the poor of Boſton, as ſoon as poſſible to collect and pay the ſame into the hands of the Treaſurer, Henry Wynkoop, that it may be ſpeedily applied towards the benevolent purpoſe for which it was intended; and at the ſame time to give thoſe who have not ſubſcribed an opportunity to contribute alſo.

By Order of the Committee,
HENRY WYNKOOP, Clerk pro tempore.

At a meeting of the New-Jerſey Provincial Committee of Correſpondence (appointed by the Provincial Congreſs) at the city of New-Brunſwick, on Tueſday, the ſecond day of May, Anno Domini 1775, agreeable to ſummons of *Hendrick Fiſher*, Eſq; Chairman.

PRESENT, *Hendrick Fiſher, Samuel Tucker, Joſeph Borden, Joſeph Riggs, Iſaac Pearſon, John Chetwood, Lewis Ogden, Iſaac Ogden, Abraham Hunt*, and *Elias Boudenott*, Eſquires.

THE Committee having ſeriouſly taken into conſideration, as well the preſent alarming and very extraordinary conduct of the Britiſh Miniſtry, for carrying into execution ſundry Acts of Parliament, for the expreſs purpoſe of raiſing a revenue in America, and other unconſtitutional meaſures therein mentioned; as alſo the ſeveral acts of hoſtility that have been actually commenced for this purpoſe, by the regular forces under General Gage, againſt our brethren of the colony of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay, in New-England, and not knowing how ſoon this province may be in a ſtate of confuſion and diſorder, if there are not ſome effectual meaſures ſpeedily taken to prevent the ſame—This Committee are unanimouſly of opinion, and do hereby adviſe and direct, that the Chairman do immediately call a Provincial Congreſs to meet at Trenton, on Tueſday, the 23d day of this inſtant, in order to conſider of and determine ſuch matters as may then and there come before them, and the ſeveral counties are hereby deſired to nominate and appoint their reſpective deputies for the ſame, as ſpeedily as may be, with full and ample powers for ſuch purpoſes, as may be thought neceſſary for the peculiar exigencies of this province.

The Committee do alſo direct their Chairman to forward true copies of the above minute, to the ſeveral county Committees of this province, without delay.

HENDRICK FISHER, Chairman.

The following was received by Capt. Robinſon, from London.

FRANKFORT.

To the Right Honourable JOHN WILKES, *Lord Mayor of the city of London, at the Manſion-Houſe.*

MY LORD,

I AM not informed of any perſon who has buſineſs with ſome Merchants in Maryland or Pennſylvania. I read the London Chronicle, but I could not find out any direction: Therefore I think it very excuſable for a ſtranger to take the liberty to addreſs theſe lines to you, as the Chief Magiſtrate of all the Britiſh Dominions; eſpecially as it gives me at the ſame time the opportunity to pay you my reſpects, and to tell you, that I admired and defended in our Germany (where ſlavery prevails) always your ſpirit and interepidity towards bad Miniſters, being a great lover and well-wiſher of true Engliſh Liberty. I live in a great city in Germany: Some weeks ago a Printer came to me, and ſhewed me two Bank Notes * (not knowing the language, nor the contents) which two foreigners brought to him, to reprint them exactly; I found the one to be a Bank Note of *Annapolis*, in Maryland; and the other of *Pennſylvania*, of Fifty and of Five Shillings, both of 1774. I was ſurprized, and told the Printer he ſhould not at all meddle with the raſcals, who brought him theſe papers. Afterwards I heard that they have been at two engravers, to get two others counterfeited, and they refuſed likewiſe. But as I don't doubt they will find out in another town, ſome ignorant or hungry engraver or printer, I beg your Lordſhip to communicate theſe contents of my letter to the public, in the *London Chronicle*, to prevent any miſchief and impoſition on the honeſt Americans, vexed not only by taxes, but alſo by bad Bank Notes. It will give me great pleaſure to read in this paper, my notice to fruſtrate the deſigns of theſe impoſtors. I have the honour to be, with the greateſt reſpect, my Lord,

Your moſt humble and moſt obedient ſervant,
BRITANNOPHILUS.

* *Meaning our Bills of Credit.*

THE above is a true copy of an original letter, delivered to me by the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor of London.

London. March 22, 1775. ARTHUR LEE.

*** The COMMITTEE of Cheſter County are requeſted to meet at the Borough of Cheſter, on Monday, the 15th inſtant, at the houſe of David Cowpland, at Ten o'clock, A. M.—It is expected that every Member will punctually attend, as matters of the firſt conſequence are to be laid before them.

By Order of the Committee of Correſpondence,
ANTHONY WAYNE, Chairman.

LAND-OFFICE, *May* 8, 1775.

HIS Honour the Governor having received an Account of the Death of the Honourable THOMAS PENN, Eſq; the OFFICE is no longer open, as to granting Warrants or Patents.

JAMES TILGHMAN, Secretary.

THOSE Perſons who have in their Poſſeſſion any of the Certificates, iſſued by the Commiſſioners of the City and County of Philadelphia, for erecting a New Goal, &c. are hereby deſired to apply to JOSEPH FOX, Eſq; one of the ſaid Commiſſioners, for Payment, as the Intereſt on ſaid Certificates will ceaſe after the 12th Inſtant.

By Order of the Commiſſioners,
May 9, 1775. CALEB CARMALT, Clerk.

JUST ARRIVED, in the Ship ANN, GEORGE FORTIN, MASTER, from BRISTOL, A Number of healthy Men and Women SERVANTS, at the Widow *CRYDER*'s, the Golden Swan, in Third-ſtreet. Their Paſſage Money to be paid to

WILLIAM FISHER, and SON.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Saturday, the 20th day of May inſt. at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Edward Barrett, in Southwark, a certain meſſuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, a little ſouthward of South-ſtreet, in Southwark aforeſaid, containing in front 20 feet, and in depth 80 feet; bounded northward partly by a houſe and ground of Alexander Alexander, and partly by a three foot alley, weſtward with Front-ſtreet, ſouthward and eaſtward with a meſſuage and ground, now or late of Philip Hulbeart; ſubject to a groundrent of ------, per annum; late the eſtate of Captain James Roſs; ſeized and taken in execution by WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Monday, the 22d day of May inſt. at 7 o'clock in the evening, at the London Coffee-houſe, a certain two ſtory brick meſſuage or tenement, kitchen, and lot or piece of ground, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſtnut-ſtreets, in this city, containing in front 31 feet, and in depth 97 feet; bounded by ground of Joſeph Saunders, and others; ſubject to a groundrent of 75*l.* currency, per annum; late the eſtate of James Haldane; ſeized and taken in execution by WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

GOODS *at the* MAYOR'S OFFICE, *ſuppoſed to be ſtolen by* Eleanor Harper, *alias* Eleanor Clark,

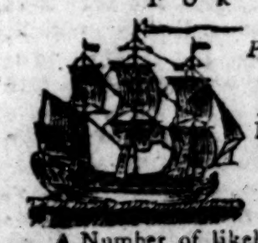
ONE remnant of brown linen; ½ piece of India chintz; 1 piece of barley-corn cotton; 1 piece of red and white cotton; 1 piece of ſtriped cotton chintz; 1 pattern of a gown, luteſtring; 1 piece of ſilk lungee; 2 remnants of damaſks; 1 piece of ſtriped linen handkerchiefs; 3 pair of worſted ſtockings; 2 umbrellas; 1 remnant of linen; 1 pair white ſilk mitts, 1 pair black ditto; 1 elegant flowered black ſattin cloak; 1 ditto blue and white ſpotted ſattin cloak, trimmed with white lace; 1 red damaſk ſilk gown, 1 blue mantua ditto; 1 pair horſe piſtols; 1 new prayer-book; 1 white jean petticoat.

FOUR POUNDS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcribers, living in Queen Anne's county, near Church Hill, on Sunday, the 5th of March laſt, the following ſervant men, viz. *John Smith*, 22 years old, about 5 feet 9 inches high, black hair, and pitted with the ſmall-pox; had on a ſmall brimmed hat, brown broadcloth coat and jacket, ozenbrigs ſhirt, old leather breeches, the knee bands cut off, old grey ſtockings, and old ſhoes. *John Carroll*, 19 years old, 5 feet 9 inches high, black hair, and down look; had on a ſmall brimmed hat, brown cloth jacket, lined with red, ozenbrigs ſhirt, leather breeches, light blue ſtockings, and half worn ſhoes. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervants, and ſecures them, ſo that the owners may get them again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

17*s*6. WILLIAM GREGORY, NATHAN SPARKS.

FOR LONDON,



THE SHIP
PENNSYLVANIA PACKET,
PETER OSBORNE,
MASTER,
EXPECTED to ſail in a few Days.
For Paſſage, apply to
Joſhua Fiſher, and *Sons*,
Or ſaid MASTER.

A Number of likely healthy Servants, Men and Boys, juſt arrived in ſaid Ship; amongſt whom are a Variety of Tradeſmen, whoſe Times are to be diſpoſed of. Enquire as above.

TO BE SOLD,

THE TIME of a SERVANT-GIRL, about 14 Years of Age, who has 3½ Years to ſerve. Enquire of the PRINTERS. 1 W.

LORD DARTMOUTH ſincerely hoped the noble Duke did not think *him* capable of conceiving ſuch a nefarious deſign.

THE DUKE OF MANCHESTER aſſured the noble Lord that if *he* was firſt Miniſter, he ſhould be under no ſort of apprehenſions for the liberty and the conſtitution of this country.

LORD DARTMOUTH thanked his Grace for the compliment, though he was ſorry any compliment ſhould be paid him at the expence of his coadjutors; and, if the noble Duke alluded, in the ſmalleſt degree, to the Lord who now fills the higheſt department of State, Lord Dartmouth, from having been bred up from his infancy with that Lord, knew *his* ſentiments ſo perfectly well, that he would anſwer for the rectitude of his intentions, as readily as he would anſwer for himſelf.

LORD CAMDEN then commanded the attention of the Houſe, by obſerving, that it was far from according with the feelings of his nature to be ever a *Diſſentient*, when the meaſures reſpecting America were the ſubjects of diſcuſſion; he was ſure it was not the way to *promotion*; and, if the cry induſtriouſly propagated throughout the nation was to be taken for the voice of the people, neither was *popularity* on the ſide he eſpouſed. Thus having nothing to expect from *fame* or *ambition*, not being actuated by the one, nor aſpiring after the other, he could offer no apology for perſiſting in a line of conduct ſo different from that purſued by a vaſt majority of the Houſe, unleſs bearing teſtimony againſt meaſures, which, as an *honeſt man*, he could not approve, would apologize for his diſcordancy.

There had been an evidence examined in ſupport of the Bill, a Mr. *Liſter* of *Poole*. To what did the total of this *Poole-man's* evidence amount? Simply to this: "That if "the Britiſh Newfoundland Fiſhery was extended, and "an entire reſtraint was laid on that of New-England, "*he*, the *Poole-man*, and many others, would gain more "money." Was there any thing ſingular in this? Were not *monopolies* of every kind highly beneficial to the individuals concerned in them? But when the commerce of Great-Britain is at ſtake, was it fitting that the evidence of an intereſted trader ſhould bias the determinations of men, capable of conſidering ſo vaſt an object with all its ſeveral intricacies and relations? Whenever an object of ſuch amplitude ſhould come under the ſerious deliberation of that Houſe, it would ſurely require more capacious intellects, more enlarged views, and a greater expanſion of thought, than the *Man* of *Poole* was endowed with, to render proper juſtice to the ſubject. With reſpect to the Bill before the Houſe, it had been called by ſome, "a Bill of Reſtraint," by others, "a Bill of Coercion," by a third party, "a Bill of Puniſhment," by a fourth, "a Bill of Mercy;" for the learned Lord's own part, he would be free to call it by its proper name, "a Bill of *Pains* and *Penalties*," a "declaratory Act of *War*." It was intended to reduce the Americans to a ſtate of abject ſlavery; the ſword, by this Bill, was drawn, hoſtilities were commenced, and the act would juſtify reſiſtance. If this was a doctrine not faſhioned to the temper of the times, the learned Lord confeſſed he had imbibed it from one of Mr. Locke's *libels*, and he was too much of a Revolutioniſt to part with a principle, the *truiſm* of which gave permanency to the preſent Family's title to the Crown. This was the *Old Whig Principle*, of which the learned Lord declared himſelf a ſtrenuous aſſertor; for to ſay that no violation of charters, no infraction of civil compacts, no eraſure of rights, would juſtify reſiſtance, was to give up the cauſe of the revolution; and if reſiſtance in any caſe was juſtifiable, had not the Americans reaſon to complain of a groſs violation of charters, of having their liberties torn up by the roots? The noble Lord therefore inſiſted, that *War* was declared by the Act, but before we commenced hoſtilities, would it not be proper to conſider whether the war we engaged in was *juſt*, was *practicable*, or was *neceſſary*? For, if it was neither expedient, practicable or juſtifiable, to plunge with precipitation into ſuch a war was abſolute madneſs, and would end in total ruin.

The *injuſtice* of the war the learned Lord deduced from the original cauſe of quarrel. An outrage had been committed in a particular town; ſatisfaction for the damage ſuſtained was never demanded. If a demand of ſatisfaction had been regularly made, it would have been complied with. Here was an inſtance where a *whole* people have been puniſhed for the outrage of a *few*; the innocent for the guilty, without hearing them in their defence, or liſtening to any compenſation they might propoſe for the injuries the raſhneſs of a frantic multitude had committed. The *impracticability* of ſucceeding in the war was, in the learned Lord's opinion, deducible from the ſituation of this country compared with that of the colonies. Was a continent of *fifteen hundred* miles extent, and inhabited by *three millions* of people, was this to be ſubdued by a ſmall army? The only hope of conquering America was in a fleet, and at ſea; the learned Lord confeſſed he there thought the Colonies vulnerable; but admitting the maritime traffic of the Americans to be ſtopped, they had reſources within themſelves; and as if foreſeeing our intentions, and providing againſt danger, they had already betaken themſelves to agriculture; they had baniſhed all ſuperfluities of table and of dreſs, and if they continued united, the very means England had taken to ſubdue their virtue would make it flouriſh; they were deſtitute of the luxuries, which we of this enlightened, this refined, this profligate, this debauched nation, ſo much delighted in; but this was a want of an imaginary kind; ſhould therefore the Americans continue firmly united, in the noble Lord's opinion, the conqueſt of their continent was wholly impracticable. Was there any appearance of diſunion at preſent? The Miniſtry promiſed themſelves great things from *New-York*, but the learned Lord did not believe that Adminiſtration had one ſingle American friend throughout the continent. Even thoſe on whom the Miniſtry relied in New-York had voted a *Petition* to the Throne, a *Memorial* to the Lords, and a *Remonſtrance* to the Commons. Did this breathe a ſpirit of entire ſubjection, of abſolute concurrence? As to Marſhfield, where an aſſociation had been formed in favour of government, the learned Lord at firſt imagined it to be a town of conſiderable note, but he found it a moſt contemptible place, and the aſſociators chiefly compoſed of Mr. *Hutchinſon's Juſtices*. But the very acts which had paſſed would, in the learned Lord's opinion, defeat their own purpoſes, by uniting the ſeparate provinces more firmly than ever they were united before theſe hoſtile meaſures were purſued. England had *united* the Colonies, and *divided* herſelf. Previous to paſſing the late acts, New-York, Virginia, Pennſylvania and Maryland would have ſuffered the greateſt inconvenience, ſooner than they would have ſhaken hands with Maſſachuſetts-Bay. The wiſe policy of our fathers had reſpect to this inbred averſion; conſcious that ſo many provinces, if once *united*, would ſoon be *independent*, a diviſion of intereſts was ſtudied, as the principal means of inſuring ſubjection: Hence the various tenures by royal grants and by charters. Such was the policy of our anceſtors; and even now Adminiſtration were driven to confeſs the impracticability of ſubjugating the Colonies if united, by taking ſuch induſtrious pains to *divide* them. For what was New-York, North-Carolina, and other places, excluded from experiencing the deplorable effects of the *Famine* Bill? Was it not to ſcatter the ſeeds of diviſion amongſt thoſe, whom hoſtile threats had failed to intimidate? But, in the opinion of the learned Lord, even excluſive favour would not effect diſunion; there was naturally that connexion, that, like entangled links, one could not be broken, without the whole chain ſuffering by the contuſion. The parliamentary right of taxation, as inſiſted on by Great-Britain, levelled a blow at *all* the Colonies, and wreſted from every man on the Continent the right to diſpoſe of his own property. Whilſt therefore *this* right was aſſerted, it would be productive of diſobedience, becauſe to recognize *ſuch* a right, was to acknowledge the properties of Americans at the diſpoſal of a Parliament wherein they were not repreſented.

The learned Lord having thus touched on the *injuſtice* of the war, and the *impracticability* of conqueſt, eſſayed to convince his noble auditory, that it was wholly *unneceſſary*, for, admitting the conqueſt certain, could we ſpare men and money ſufficient for the maintenance of the Colonies as ſo many ſubjugated Provinces? Were there no appearances of a rupture with France and Spain? Foreign wars had been cautiouſly avoided; was a war with our Colonies more juſtifiable, on the principles of neceſſity? If the opinion of the Miniſtry was to be collected from their meaſures, the precipitation with which they entered into a war with America would lead a nice obſerver to conclude, that they thought it highly neceſſary. On the ſide of Adminiſtration not the ſmalleſt tendency to *conciliatory* meaſures had appeared. A noble Lord in the other Houſe did but make a motion which carried the appearance of ſuch intentions, and his *Troops* were thrown into the utmoſt confuſion; they were determined that not an iota ſhould be yielded. An illuſtrious perſonage, whoſe abilities were ſhining teſtimonies of the beneficence of Providence to ſome peculiar favourites, a man to whom this country owed perhaps her exiſtence, at any rate her greatneſs, and that *pride* of conqueſt (which now had precipitated her into wicked contentions for *dominion*) this great perſonage, after ſpending much time, thought and deliberation, to form a plan that might happily reconcile the jarring intereſts of both countries, had propoſed a Bill which was not ſuffered to lay four and twenty hours on the table for conſideration. The learned Lord only mentioned the circumſtance, that the record of that days debate might be expunged from the Journals, and that hiſtory might give the lie to ſuch an infamous tranſaction, if ever malice ſhould tranſmit it to poſterity.

Thus much for conciliatory plans, which were rejected as wholly incompatible with the complexional caſt of the preſent meaſures. The learned Lord concluding therefore that war was determined on, cloſed his addreſs in the following words: "As an Engliſhman I cannot wiſh harm "to my native country; but I wiſh moſt ſincerely that "the Americans may *preſerve their Liberty*."

LORD SANDWICH in reply obſerved, that the facts which the evidence had been called to prove were ſimply theſe: That *three thouſand* ſeamen were bred every year by the Britiſh Newfoundland Fiſhery; that conſequently, in ten years, *thirty thouſand* ſeamen were added to the maritime ſtrength of this country; that this was an object of vaſt conſequence, and if the New-England Fiſhery produced hardly any ſeamen, it was too much to ſacrifice the maritime ſtrength of England to a people, who had committed every outrage againſt the ſovereign authority of this country.

The noble Lord alledged, that it was illiberal to cavil at the evidence; Mr. Liſter was a Merchant of conſiderable conſequence, and great reſpectability.

With regard to the impracticability of conquering America, the noble Lord who ſpoke laſt could not be ſerious when he queſtioned the power of Great-Britain in this reſpect; ſo far from the inferiority of numbers being any obſtruction to the ſucceſs of the Engliſh troops, the contrary was the real fact; inferiority of numbers, however paradoxical it might ſeem, would accelerate ſucceſs; there was a prodigious difference between diſciplined troops and a multitudinous rabble; if matters ſhould be puſhed to extremity, the noble Lord for his part would wiſh that *one hundred thouſand* Americans ſhould take the field, in preference to *twenty thouſand*; the reaſon was this: Troops muſt have ſubſiſtence, the greater number of troops therefore, the greater will be the difficulty of procuring ſubſiſtence, and conſequently the country people will ſuffer greater diſtreſſes, which will ſoon lead them to ſeek that protection from a legal government, which they fail to experience from anarchy and civil diſcord; thus the Americans would conquer themſelves by eating up their country.

But was this not likely to be the caſe, the noble Lord had no ſort of opinion of the bravery of the Americans; he thought them mere bluſterers, who felt bold only in proportion as danger was at a diſtance, and when it approached would lay down their arms, or broom-ſticks, and run away. At the ſiege of Louiſbourg a party of theſe *brave* Americans were employed, they talked of the wonderous feats they would perform, and compared themſelves to *Romans*; but finding the place likely to make reſiſtance, theſe *Romans* very courageouſly ran away. And thus they would do on every occaſion if real danger approached, when at a diſtance they would bluſter, reſolve, write, proteſt, and look big.

With reſpect to *taxation*, the learned Lord who ſpoke laſt had cavilled at the perſon, who thought "*Taxation* no Tyranny." Lord Sandwich confeſſed he thought it no Tyranny; "For if it was a tyranny, the *Engliſh* were "the moſt tyrannized over of any people under heaven, "for they were the moſt heavily taxed."

LORD SHELBURNE combated the Bill thus. If it was meant as a Bill to regulate the Fiſhery, parliamentary aid was totally unneceſſary, the official powers annexed to the Admiralty department were quite ſufficient; if the Bill was not meant as a commercial regulation, it was foreign to the purpoſe to talk of the advantages that would accrue to the Britiſh Newfoundland Fiſhery. Whenever the regulations of this or any other branch of commerce ſhould come before that Houſe, there was no doubt but that attention would be paid which the magnitude of the object required; but the noble Lord recollected a writer, who compared the intricate mazes and meanderings of commerce to the multiplicity of almoſt imperceptible *fibres* with which the body of man abounded. The circuitous courſe of trade it was impoſſible to trace through the ſeveral channels, it eluded the ken of the human intellect as the finer fibres of the body defeated the explorations of the human ſight; it required therefore the moſt accurate attention to obtain even a ſuperficial knowledge of the one, the moſt diligent inſpection to be tolerably converſant in the other.

With reſpect to the ſuppoſed advantages derivable from the Britiſh Fiſhery, the noble Lord was not inclinable to attribute thoſe advantages ſo much to the Fiſhery, conſidered as a branch of commerce in the abſtract, as to certain practices adopted by the perſons concerned in the Fiſhery, with which Sir *Hugh Palliſer* was intimately acquainted, though it would have been highly indelicate to have preſſed him on the ſubject.

The noble Earl paid the higheſt compliments to Sir Hugh Palliſer, both as a Commander and a moſt ſkilful Negociator; in the latter capacity the noble Earl had tried him, during the time he had the honour to bear a part in the Adminiſtration of this Country. Sir Hugh had foiled de Guerchy in ſo many points, that the Frenchman had deſcribed him to be "*dur comme mi Lord Chatham.*"

The noble Earl expreſſed his ſurprize that ſo much attention ſhould now be paid to the Newfoundland Fiſhery. Was it a greater object than at the time of paſſing the Canada Bill? for by that Bill the territories of Newfoundland were infringed, yet ſuch infringement was not urged as the leaſt objection to that Bill. That the Newfoundland Fiſhery merited the attention of Government was certain, for it was an object on which the Councils in King William's time employed their attention; and even ſo early as Charles the Second, the meaſures of that Prince were execrated, becauſe they were fraught with ſuch pernicious policy, as to permit the French to ſhare in the Newfoundland Fiſhery. The regulations, therefore, of this Fiſhery being in the Admiralty department, the preſent Act was ſuperfluous; but if it was deſigned to coerce the Americans, time would diſcover whether the tide of popularity ran againſt the favourers or oppoſers of that, and other Acts of a ſimilar complexion.

LORD SUFFOLK, in favour of the Bill, ſaid, it was not meant entirely to deprive the New-Englanders of their Fiſhery; for the faith of Parliament would be pledged to reſtore the Fiſhery the inſtant it ſhould appear that the Americans had returned to their obedience

LORD RADNOR declared he never yet had been able to make up his mind on the affairs of America, ſo as to give his vote on either ſide of the queſtion; but what had fell from the laſt noble Lord had determined him to give his voice *againſt* the Bill. For if the Newfoundland Fiſhery was a moſt valuable branch of commerce to *this* nation, he could not be perſuaded to pledge his faith as a Lord of Parliament, for the ſurrender of that trade to the Americans.

THE DUKE OF GRAFTON, in reply to what fell from Lord Camden, ſaid, it could not be expected that Lord Chatham's conciliatory Bill ſhould paſs the Houſe, as it ſtruck at the repeal of no leſs than *nine* Acts of Parliament, ſome of which were money Bills. His Grace avowed himſelf the ſame ſtrenuous friend of America, however appearances might be againſt him. He wiſhed to ſee the period when the taxation of America would be diſpenſed with, as an amplitude of taxes was included in their purchaſe of Engliſh manufactures.

LORD ABINGDON ſaid that reaſon, juſtice, conſcience, principle and inſtinct, all prompted him to pronounce the Bill a moſt infernal and diabolic meaſure. How the Right Rev. Bench reconciled it to their conſciences, he was unable to conceive; for his part he put his truſt in the Almighty, and though he knew all he could ſay would avail nothing againſt a Miniſterial Majority, yet he cautioned the Lords againſt injuſtice, as in the judicial viſitation of Providence it generally fell heavy on the heads of thoſe who planned iniquity.

This cloſed the debate, and on a diviſion the numbers ſtood thus, for the Bill, 104; againſt the Bill, 29.

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away on the 30th of April, from the ſubſcriber, living in Leacock township, Lancaſter county, a native Iriſh ſervant man, named *Daniel Shanahan*, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, is about 24 years of age, a thick chunky fellow, has a ſcar on his forehead, a down look when ſpoke to, ſpeaks with the brogue on his tongue; had on, when he went away, a light coloured coat, and jacket ſomewhat lighter than the coat, home made, metal buttons, ſtriped trowſers, old ſhoes, half ſoaled, braſs buckles, not fellows, an old wool hat, keeps his hair tied behind; ſuppoſed to be gone along with him one Martyn Cravan, had on a fuſtian coat and jacket, an under jacket ſtriped red and white, black worſted breeches; a thick chunky fellow. It is ſuppoſed they will change their clothes and their names. Whoever ſecures him, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

¶ MATTHEW M'CLING.

New-Caſtle, April 19, 1775.

On the 11th day of May next will be expoſed to ſale, at PUBLIC VENDUE,

TWO lots or pieces of land, at Chriſtiana Bridge, on the ſouth ſide of Chriſtiana Creek, one of which is now in the tenure of Hannah Lewden, and James Read.

And on the 12th day of the ſame month will be ſold by public vendue, a piece or parcel of cripple, ſituate in New-Caſtle Hundred, about one mile from the town of New-Caſtle, adjoining the lands of Mrs. Ann Clay, and others, containing 20 acres, being part of the real eſtate of John Eves, deceaſed. Attendance will be given at the houſe of James Read, at Chriſtiana Bridge, and Robert Bail, in New-Caſtle, on ſaid day, by John Lewden, Adminiſtrator of ſaid deceaſed, or his Attorney.

By order of the Orphans Court,

RICHARD M'WILLIAM, Clerk.

N.B. The land at Chriſtiana Bridge may be divided into ſeveral lots, ſuitable for landing places, ſtore-houſes, &c. ¶

To be SOLD at public VENDUE, at the London Coffee-houſe, in Philadelphia, on the 16th day of May next, if not diſpoſed of before at private ſale,

A VALUABLE tract of unimproved LAND in the township of Blockley, between 6 and 7 miles from the city; the ſoil appears to be good, having great plenty of black oak, hickory, cheſtnut, and other timber; there are two ſtreams of water upon it, whereon might be erected a fulling-mill, or other water works; the public road from Philadelphia to Haverford and Newtown paſſes through it; it has the advantage of a good ſpring, and ſome meadow may be made.

Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may be informed reſpecting the title and terms of ſale, by applying to ANDREW ALLEN, Eſq; in Philadelphia. ¶

NOTICE is hereby given to the Proprietors of the Weſtern Diviſion of New-Jerſey, that they are requeſted to meet at the Houſe of JOSEPH HAIGHT, in the City of Burlington, on Thurſday, the 11th of May next, at 11 o' Clock in the Forenoon, to conſider of and proceed on particular Buſineſs which will be then laid before them. *By Order of the Preſident,*

April 24, 1775. § DANIEL ELLIS, Clerk.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the *Market*.

WILLIAM BARRELL

Hath for sale, a large and general assortment of MERCHANDIZE, imported by himself, in the Jamaica and other the last fall vessels from Europe, which he will dispose of, wholesale and retail, on the most reasonable terms, at his store the northeast corner of Market and Second-streets, Philadelphia;

Among which Goods are the following useful and necessary ARTICLES, viz.

DOUBLE fold Russia sheetings, ravens duck, ticklenburgs and ozenbrigs, dowlasses, white and brown Irish sheetings, 3-4, 7-8 and yard wide low priced Irish linens, 10 nail, 3-4 and 7-8 linen checks, 3-4, 7-8, yard, and yard 3-8 cotton checks, 3-4 bed ticking, bed bunts and Flanders ticks, French cotton stripes for mens trowsers, cotton hollands and linen stripes, Turkey stripes for saddle cloths, &c. brown silesias, 6, 7, 8 and 10-4 diaper and damask table cloths, 3-4 napkening diaper, huckaback and Russia towelling, a great variety of cotton and calicoe furniture patterns, a neat assortment of calicoes, cottons and chintzes, a variety of India calicoes, Marseilles quilting, 10, 11 and 12-4 cotton counterpaines, flowered yard wide drawboys, plain and corded dimities, Dutch cord, plain and figured velvets and velverets, coloured and white corduroys and cordurets, a variety of fustians, jeans and jeanets, coloured and black sattinets, denims and lastings, a beautiful assortment of half ell figured jeanets, a few jeanet shapes for waistcoats, best India nankeens, silk damascus, lorettoes and sattinets, paduasoys and ducapes, striped and plain lutestrings, plain and changeable mantuas, hair grazets, black, white, blue and cloth coloured sattins and half sattins, black, white, crimson, green, blue and cloth coloured sattins and peelongs, figured and plain, sarsnets and persians, a large assortment of ribbons, silk ferritings, Dutch, blond, bone, trolly and Flanders lace, silk breeches pieces, sorted colours, silk, thread, cotton and worsted hose, mens and womens silk gloves and mitts, superfine, second and low priced broadcloths, with suitable trimmings, superfine and second kerseymeers, of various fashionable colours, with suitable trimmings, an assortment of blossom and other coloured wiltons, moreens and grograms, camblets and cambiettees, masquerades, brilliants and dorsettees, crapes, bombazeens and poplins, double and single worsted damasks, russels and calimancoes, durants and tammies, rattinets and shaloons, hair and worsted plushes, with a few pair of very fine 10 and 11-4 rose blankets.

ALSO---T. Crowley's No. 3 steel, sheathing and other nails, London made glue, knives and forks, pistol cap and cutteaus, Barlow and other penknives, plated, steel, yellow and white metal shoe buckles, plated, laquered, Duncombe and other metal buttons, an assortment of pins, playing cards, writing paper, Dutch quills, red and black patent cake ink, of Holman's ink powder, sealing wax, &c. &c. &c. Together with an assortment of silver and pinchbeck WATCHES.

A general Assortment of Spring Goods,

TO BE SOLD, WHOLESALE and RETAIL, by

JOHN SMITH,

Two doors below CHESTNUT-STREET, in SECOND-STREET,

FOR CASH ONLY, viz

OZENBRIGS, brown and white Irish and Russia sheeting, ¾, ⅞, yard wide, and yard ⅞ linen and cotton checks, striped ticken, fustians, jeans, superfine ¾ ell jeanets, Italian and Dutch cord, Marseilles quilting, yard wide dimothies, corderoy, India nankeens, saggathies, Wiltons, striped hollands, superfine breeches patterns, 7-qr. 8-qr. 9-qr. and 10-qr. diaper and damask table cloths, cotton counterpanes, yard wide and 6-qr. book jacconet and common muslins and humhums, ⅞ and yard cambricks and lawns, fine Irish hollands, mens and womens cotton and thread stockings, superfine and middling broadcloths, rattinets, shaloons, durants, russels, calimancoes, grazets, hairbines, crapes, and brilliants; a neat assortment of chintzes, calicoes, cottons, and printed linens.

Those persons whose accounts are become due, are requested to make payment. 6 W.

ALL persons that have any demands on the estate of THOMAS MULLAN, deceased, are requested to bring them in to be settled; and all that are indebted to said estate, are desired to make speedy payment to ROBERT MULLAN, Administrator.

Said *Robert Mullan* continues the business of Tavern keeper, at that beautiful situated house lately occupied by his father *Thomas Mullan*, where he intends to keep a constant supply of the best genuine liquors of all kinds, and good attendance; as the season is coming for Ladies and Gentlemen to make parties, to amuse themselves in the country, he will be always ready to provide dinners, suppers, coffee, &c. at the shortest notice, there being plenty of rock fish, shad and perch caught near the house, and as Schuylkill fish are preferred to any others by people of taste, he can always procure them just taken; he has a very fine perspective glass, with a great number of very elegant views, consisting of the grandest palaces, gardens, cities, public and private buildings in Europe, &c. which Ladies and Gentlemen may agreeably amuse themselves with while their coffee, &c. is preparing; those Ladies and Gentlemen that please to favour him with their custom, may depend on his most grateful acknowledgments.

Enquiry after *Jacob Schenckel.*

THE said *Jacob Schenckel* is a native of Faraldorf, in the Canton of Zurich, in Switzerland; he is a butcher by trade, and came from Holland to Philadelphia twenty years ago. The ship in which he was to go to America with his family being not ready to sail, he went home again to finish some necessary business. On his second arrival in Holland, his children were gone to Nova-Scotia, and he obliged to go in another vessel to Philadelphia. Now his children having heard nothing of him since that time, his daughter *Elizabeth* particularly desires to know where he is, if he is alive. She is married to one *John Rudolph Smith*, a butcher in Quebec. If therefore this comes to the knowledge of said *Jacob Schenckel*, he is requested to acquaint his said daughter and son-in-law with the place of his abode by a letter, to be directed to *John Rudolph Smith, Butcher, in Quebec.* ‡

THE Heirs of WILLIAM HYATT, of New-Castle county, deceased, are desired to call on the subscriber, living near the Trap, in said county, to receive their dividends or shares of the valuation of the lands of said deceased, which has been appraised by freeholders, and adjudged to the subscriber by the Justices of the Orphans Court in said county, agreeable to the acts of General Assembly of the government of New-Castle, Kent and Sussex, on Delaware, in such case made and provided.

April 18, 1775. ‡ WILLIAM MOODY.

STOLEN out of the stable of the subscriber, living in Farmenagh township, Cumberland county, on the 12th of November, 1774, a black roan MARE, 5 years old, about 14 hands and an half high, branded A. P. on the off shoulder and buttock, has a scar on the point of her off shoulder, her mane hangs to the near side, paces and trots well, and has good courage. Whoever secures said mare, and brings her to the subscriber, shall have Forty Shillings reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

¶ NATHANIEL HART.

Farmenagh township, Cumberland county, April 13, 1775.

THESE are to forewarn all persons from buying or taking an assignment of three certain Obligation Bonds, under the hand and seal of me the subscriber, each Bond conditioned for the payment of Fifty Pounds, lawful money, to a certain JOHN BONER, the first payable on the 1st day of November next ensuing the date hereof, the second on the 1st day of November 1776, and the third on the 1st day of November 1777, as the subscriber intends to dispute the payments of the above recited bonds by law. ‡ GEORGE AMENT.

TO BE SOLD,

A DWELLING-HOUSE, and 30 Acres of LAND, pleasantly situated on the River Delaware, two Miles above the City of Burlington, and adjoining Drury Wake, Esquire. There is an Orchard of good Fruit on the Place, and a Shad Fishery before the Door. For Terms, apply to

‡ RICHARD SMITH, in Burlington.

Entertainment for Man and Horse,

By ANTHONY FORTUNE,

At the HORSE & GROOM in Shippen-street, The second House from the Corner of Third-street, near the NEW-MARKET.

N. B. Convenient Grass Lots for Horses committed to his Care. ¶

FORTY SHILLINGS Reward.

RUN away, on the first day of this instant April, from the subscriber, living near Bethlehem, Northampton county, a Negroe man, named George Lux, but commonly known by the name of Chubb or Chubby, about 40 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, stout, active and well made, can shave and bleed well; took with him a case of spring lancets, he was seen in several parts of New-Jersey, had a forged pass, said he was free, and was going to New-York, from thence to London; had on, when he went away, a blue cloth upper, and a spotted swanskin double breasted under jacket, without sleeves, a white linen shirt, leather breeches, white yarn stockings, good shoes, with silver buckles in them, and a half-worn castor hat. Whoever takes up the said slave, and secures him in any of his Majesty's goals in America, or in the work-house in Philadelphia, shall have the above reward, paid by JAMES CRUIKSHANK. ¶

At the Request of a Number of the Inhabitants,

DR. M'GINNIS, *Surgeon-Dentist,*

Will be at Carlisle on the First of May,

WHERE he may be consulted in all disorders of the teeth, gums, sockets, ulcers, cancers, fungous, fistulas, suppurations and inflammations in the gums, not the gums only are afflicted by these disorders, but also the teeth, jaw, head, &c.

Those who have had the misfortune of losing their teeth have now an opportunity of having natural or artificial fixed in or grafted on the stumps, from a single tooth to a compleat set.---If the sound teeth be ever so black, he will make them as white as ever they were, without giving the least pain; he prevents them from rotting, and those that are decayed from getting worse; he extracts teeth and stumps with great ease and safety.

His antiscorbutic dentifrice has proved beyond all contradiction to be the most efficacious ever offered to the public for preserving the teeth, gums, and sweet breath, and effectually eradicates the scurvy, be it ever so bad, and restores the gums to their pristine state; a few days continuance will cure the tooth-ach, and prevent its return. Price 6s. with proper directions in print.

N. B. On his way to Philadelphia, he will attend a week at York-town, and a week at Lancaster.------His grateful acknowledgments are due to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Talbot, Dorchester, Somerset and Wister counties, in Maryland, for their past favours, and hopes, by the experience they have had, to merit their further encouragement, when he attends among them next June or July. ¶7/6

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

ABSCONDED from his place of abode, in East Bradford township, Chester county, last night, a certain BENJAMIN PECK, by trade a wheelwright, this country born, 21 years of age, and about 6 feet high, of a swarthy complexion, black hair tied behind, a little stoop shouldered, and is very talkative: Had on, stole and took with him, a bag, a new saggathy coat, of a dull brown colour, a cotton and linen red small striped vest and bright brown velveret breeches, and a half-worn country made cloth coat, jacket and breeches, two check shirts, and some white ones, a pair of pumps, with carved Pinchbeck buckles in them, one pair of Germantown yarn stockings, one pair of blue small ribbed county made ditto, and one pair of blue and white clouded thread ditto; a likely small bay mare, four years old this grass, about 13 hands and an inch high, a bald face, wall eyed, 4 white feet, newly shod all round, and a new saddle, with a blue saddle-cloth, bound with white. Whoever takes up and secures said Peck, so that he may be brought to justice, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

April 20, 1775. ¶ JOHN UNDERWOOD.

WHEREAS my late husband *Henry Radmacher*, late of Bern township, in the county of Berks, did, in his life time, purchase a tract of land, in said township, of his father *Ulrich Radmacher*, and gave bonds for the purchase-money, bearing date the 15th day of April, 1769; six of which bonds are yet unpaid, to wit, three of them for payment of Forty Pounds each, in the years 1774, 1775, and 1776, on the 16th day of May in each year; one of them for the payment of Twenty Pounds, on the 16th day of May 1777, and the remaining two of them for payment of Fifty Pounds each, in the years 1778 and 1779, on the 16th of May in each year. And whereas the said *Ulrich Radmacher*, since the obtaining said bonds, hath refused to give any deed of conveyance for said land to the said *Henry*, in his life time, or to the subscriber in trust for the children of the said deceased. This is therefore to forewarn all persons from accepting any assignment of said bonds, as the subscriber is determined to dispute the payment of them, by due course of law. ¶ MAGDALENA RADMACHER, Adminis.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE subscriber hereby informs all whom it may concern, that some time in March last past a certain *Daniel M'Fiely*, of Brandywine Hundred, in New-Castle County, Taylor, fraudulently obtained of me four NOTES, amounting in the whole to Six Pounds Fifteen Shillings, the same to be paid at four different payments. I now forewarn all persons not to take an assignment on said notes, as I am determined to dispute the payment of any part thereof. Witness my hand this 17th day of April, 1775. ¶ PETER TRAINER.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

RAN away last Night, from the subscriber, living in East-Bradford township, near Brandywine, an Irish servant man, named JOHN COMBS, *a weaver by trade, about 21 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, stout built, of a swarthy complexion, and wears his own black curled hair. Had on and took with him when he went away, two Spanish brown cloth jackets, pretty much wore in the breast, two pair of breeches of the same colour and cloth, one of which patched on the seat with cloth of a different colour, two shirts, one of tow and the other flax, one pair light blue yarn stockings, and one pair of black ditto, strong shoes, with hob-nails in the soals. Whoever takes up said servant, and secures him, so as his master may get him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, if brought home, paid by* ¶ JOHN TAYLOR.

N. B. He has forged a receipt for his passage money, from the Captain who brought him from Ireland. April 17, 1775.

East-Whiteland, Chester county, April 19, 1775.

WAS taken in the possession of a person who calls himself *Patrick Ashton*, and was committed for horse stealing, several articles, viz. a Pinchbeck watch, with a silver case, a fowling piece, a pair of silver buckles, seven pair of new shoes, of different sizes, a large red jacket, a great coat, two shirts, two pair of linen trowsers, two pair of old shoes, one redish surtout The owner or owners, if any, is desired to come, prove their property, pay charges, and take them away, or they will be sold, in four weeks from the date, for charges, by

§ JOSIAH HIBBARD.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on Saturday, the 13th day of May inst. at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of Henry Schneyder, in New-Hanover township, a certain plantation, and tract or piece of land, situate in the township of New-Hanover aforesaid, with the appurtenances, containing 44 acres; late the property of Isaac Peters; seized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on Saturday, the 13th day of May inst. at the house of Edward Barrett, in Southwark, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, a certain two story brick and frame messuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging; situate on the south side of Plumb-street, between Second and Third-streets, in the District of Southwark aforesaid, containing in front 20 feet, and in depth 90 feet, more or less; subject to a groundrent of 3 *l.* currency, per annum; late the estate of John Keast, deceased; seized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on Monday, the 15th day of May inst. at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at the London Coffee-house, a certain three story brick messuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground, situate on the north side of Almond-street, between front and Second-streets, in the District of Southwark, containing in front 18 feet, and in depth 65 feet; bounded by Shippen's ground; subject to a groundrent of -------. Also a certain two story brick messuage or tenement, situate on the west side of Fifth-street, between Arch and Race-streets, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in front 15 feet, more or less, and in depth 80 feet; bounded by ground of John Harrison, and others; subject to a groundrent of -----; the whole late the estate of Jesse Rowe; seized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on Monday, the 15th day of May inst. at the London Coffee-house, at 7 o'clock, P. M. a certain villa or country seat, and lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging, situate on the west side of Wissahickon road, in the Northern Liberties, containing about four acres; bounded by ground late of William Plumsted, Esq; and others; late the estate of Francis Richardson, the younger; seized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on Thursday, the 11th day of May inst. on the premises, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, that commodious and well situated INN, commonly called the Jolly-Post, with the appurtenances, together with about 45 acres of land thereunto belonging; situate on the westerly side of the Bristol road, in the township of Oxford; bounded by lands of Dan Bristow, and others; late the estate of Joseph Thornhill; seized and taken in execution by WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BROKE out of Salem Goal, on the 22d of February last, at night, three servants, viz. John Toodle, John Norman, *and* John Holder. Toodle *is about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, and is marked with the small-pox; the other two are lads. They are all very ragged, and said they belonged to Thomas Steddom, in Carlisle. Whoever takes up said servants, and secures them in any of his Majesty's goals in the province of West New-Jersey, shall have Six Dollars reward, paid by* JOSEPH HAINES, *Goaler.*

Likewise broke the same goal, two men, one named William Huston, *an Irishman, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, of a swarthy complexion, marked with the small-pox, and has a very bushy head of hair; the other named* Patrick M'Guire, *about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, a slim made fellow, very ragged and dirty, and barefooted. Whoever takes up and secures said servants, shall have Three Pounds reward, paid as above.* ¶

Reading, April 24, 1775.

NOW in the Goal of Berks county, Pennsylvania, a certain Irish servant girl, about 19 years of age, calls herself *Elizabeth Heins*, and says she belongs to a certain Benjamin Wallace, living on the great road from Philadelphia to the Borough of Lancaster, about 19 miles from the said Borough. Her master, if any she has, is hereby desired to come, pay charges, and take her away, in three weeks from the date hereof, otherwise she will be sold for the same. PAUL KERBER, Goaler. ¶

THOMAS GOUCHER, CUTLER,

At the Sign of the Scythe and Sickle, in Fourth-street, near Market-street, opposite the Post-Office, and next to the Indian Queen Tavern, Philadelphia,

HATH Eighty DOZEN of Grass, Cradling, and Briar SCYTHES, made with Care, and warranted good if required, and sold at reasonable Rates; also a Quantity of SICKLES. He understands making all Kinds of Edge Tools, and all Sorts of Hoes; likewise makes Iron-work for Grist-mills, Saw-mills, and the West-Indies; and Smiths Bellows. 8 w.

A FEW INDENTED SERVANTS and REDEMPTIONERS,

Just arrived, in the Sally, Captain RUSSELL, from BRISTOL,

AMONG whom are a Blacksmith, Wheelwright, Shoemaker, Brass-Founder, and Tanner; and a young Woman, about 14 Years of Age; whose Times of Service are to be DISPOSED OF by

THOMAS CLIFFORD. and *SONS.*

JOHN LIND, WATCH and CLOCK-MAKER,

BEGS Leave to inform the Public, and his Friends in particular, that he has opened Shop at the Corner of Arch and Second-streets, in the House lately occupied by Mr. Edward Duffield, Watch-maker, where he carries on the said Business, in all its various Branches, and at the most reasonable Rates.---He thinks it unnecessary to enlarge on Particulars, as his Abilities are sufficiently known in this city.

WANTED, an Apprentice to said Business. ¶

FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RUN away from the subscriber, living in Queen-Anne's county, Maryland, on the 29th day of March past, an indented servant man, named *Daniel Cowings*, a native of Ireland, he is a stout well made fellow, upwards of 40 years of age, fresh coloured, with black eyes, hair and beard, very thick legs, with a large sore on the shin of the left leg, a low voice, and is thick of hearing; had on, and took with him, a blue cloth coat, spotted flannel waistcoat, good buckskin breeches, good shoes, and yarn stockings, a light coloured surtout coat, and castor hat; calls himself a ditcher and thresher. Whoever secures said servant in any of his Majesty's goals, so that his master may get him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by JOHN CHAPPLE. 4 W.

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the subscriber, living in New-London township, Chester county, an Irish servant man, named JOHN KAIGHN, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, pretty well made, has a down look, of a fair complexion, something marked with the small-pox, wears his own short fair hair, is a talkative fellow, and fond of spirituous liquor; had on, and took with him, a light coloured home made working jacket, an old blue broadcloth coat, a waistcoat, with the fore part light blue, and the back deep blue cloth, a tow shirt and trowsers, old buff coloured plush breeches, ribbed worsted stockings, and new shoes. Whoever takes up and secures the above named servant, so that his master may have him again, shall have the above reward, and if brought home, reasonable charges, paid by

April 24, 1775. † JOHN M'DOWELL.

As he is a pretty good scholar, it is likely he may forge a pass.

Philadelphia, April 25, 1775.

STRAYED away, the 11th instant, from John Stroup, near the New-market, two black COWS, with white faces, one of them near calving, and a black HEIFER, with a white face, near a year old. Whoever shall take them up and bring them home, shall receive a reward of TWO DOLLARS, paid by JOHN STROUP. §

TO BE LETT,

And may be entered on the Beginning of June next,

A GENTEEL stone DWELLING-HOUSE, with two rooms on a floor, two stories high, a well of good water at the door, with about 16 acres of well improved land, part of which is a large handsome garden, well pailed in, and stocked with plenty of young bearing peach and pear trees, of the best fruit, situate two miles from the city of Philadelphia, and joining the Corporation Ferry, on the west side of the river Schuylkill, of which it commands a beautiful prospect; it is a convenient place for any tradesman or a gentleman's country seat. For terms and other particulars, enquire of Mr. ROBERT ARTHRUM, on the premises. *April* 25, 1775. §

That spacious ENGLISH DRAY HORSE,

Kept last season by MARMADUKE COOPER, *in West New-Jersey, and was imported by Colonel Francis, from Lincolnshire, in Old England, is now to cover at the subscriber's, in Pennsbury township, in Chester county, between Kennet Meeting-house and the Forks of Brandywine Creek, near Benjamin Taylor's mill, at* Forty Shillings *per mare for the season, until the first of August next.*

THE Dray Horse is a jet black, 17 hands and 1 inch high, 16 inches round the knee joint, and is perhaps the broadest horse on the continent. The said horse is much admired for his high courage, lofty carriage, and trueness in drawing, and is judged the strongest horse in the province; and can be assured by proof, that he has got the most, likeliest, largest, and strongest colts of any horse ever imported into the province; much more with truth might be added, but as he covered at the same place four seasons past, and is so well known that it is needless to enlarge. Any persons that please to send their mares, may be assured the best care shall be taken of them, and any that live at a distance may have good pasture at Two Shillings per week, by

ISAAC TAYLOR.

N. B. There is divers of the said horse's colts sold lately from 80 to 140l. apiece, some of which seem likely to be nearly or quite as large himself. §

NOW ON HAND,

And will be sold, wholesale and retail, on reasonable TERMS,

A LARGE and general Assortment of MERCHANDIZE, suitable to the approaching season, imported in the last fall vessels, from London, Liverpool and Glasgow, by

WILLIAM TURNBULL,

In Second-street, the fourth door below Chestnut-street, and corner of Vidall's-alley.

Likewise a few Crates of plain and enamelled Queen's ware, sorted, suitable for town or country. 6 W.

Wilmington, March 13, 1775.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

STOLEN, last night, out of the subscriber's stable, a large DUN MARE, with a short bushy tail, and a small list down her back, but not very plain, the ears and under her jaws lately trimmed, the hoofs of both her fore feet have some small spots near her toes, has been shod some time with a pair of old shoes on her fore feet, paces, trots and gallops, carries her head low when on the road, is full 14½ hands high, round bodied and middling lengthy to her heighth, and when rode inclines to bear on the off rein, 6 or 7 years old this spring, neither brand nor ear-mak, in middling good order, but dull of courage. Any person or persons securing the mare, so that the owner may get her again, shall have Forty Shillings reward, and reasonable charges, and Three Pounds for the thief, if brought to justice, paid by WILLIAM VANEMAN. ¶

Chester County, April 17, 1775.

WAS committed into my custody, on suspicion of being runaway servants, the following persons, viz. JOHN GREEN, about 23 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, full face, well set, brownish hair. RICHARD SWEANAY, 23 years of age, about 5 feet 8 inches high, thin visage, longish nose, brownish hair, an old plush coat, and is lame of one arm. WILLIAM DUFF, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, darkish hair. Their masters are desired to come, pay charges, and take them away, in three weeks from the date hereof, or they will be discharged, on paying their fees, by

‡ JOEL WILLIS, Goaler.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away from the subscriber, living in Hopewell township, Cumberland county, the 31st of July last, an Irish servant man, named *John Pursley*, but calls himself *John Carrle*, he had a forged pass, is about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, about 23 or 24 years of age, a thick well set fellow, red faced, sandy coloured hair, has a remarkable scar on his head, and a hair mole on the right side of his chin, which he always shaves off with his beard; he is subtile and will lie when apprehended, and has got off from some that way, is fond of strong liquor; took with him a beaver hat, a fine brown coat, with lining of the same colour, blue jacket, buckskin breeches, black stockings, new shoes, and large brass buckles; he was seen near Newport, and said he was going to the Jerseys; probably he has changed his clothes before this time. Whoever takes up said servant, and secures him in any of his Majesty's goals, so that his master may have him again, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by GEORGE CUNNINGHAM.

N. B. All masters of vessels are forbid to carry him off, at their peril. ‖ 5 W.

Lancaster Goal, April 11, 1775.

WAS committed to my custody, on suspicion of being a runaway servant, a certain Neal M'Donald, aged about 26 *years, pock-pitted and freckled; had on, when committed, a light blue coat, blue breeches, old red jacket, white stockings, old shoes, without buckles, and a Highland bonnet; he says he is a servant to Mr. Maddox, living on Rock-Creek, near George-Town, Frederick County, Maryland. His Master is desired to come or send, in three weeks from the date hereof, for said servant, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will then be discharged on paying his fees, by*

† GEORGE EBERLY, *Goaler.*

NOTICE is hereby given to the creditors of Thomas Dunwoody *and* Andrew Lock, *now confined in the goal of Salem county, in the Province of West-Jersey, that they be and appear before the Honsurable Justices of the Supreme Court, held at Salem, for the County of Salem, at the Court-house, on Thursday the* 18th *day of May inst. to shew cause why they should not be discharged from their confinement, agreeable to an act of the legislature, entituled, An act for the relief of insolvent debtors.* ¶

The beautiful elegant Horse CREOLE,

A FULL BLOOD, imported from Old England, 15 hands high, a fine black, with a star, and one hind foot white, boney and well made, goes remarkably gay, true and light, under the saddle, and looks as fair for getting good colts, for either turf or saddle, as any horse in the country, will cover Mares this season, for Thirty Shillings each mare, at Priestly's stables, in the Borough of Bristol.

Good Care will be taken of the MARES.

East-Whiteland, Chester County, April 13, 1775.

WAS taken in the possession of a person who calls himself *John Reidenbacker* (convicted for horse-stealing) a small sized BAY MARE, heavy with foal. The owner (if any) is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away, or she will be sold in three weeks from this date, for charges, by JOHN BARTHOLOMEW. ‡

WANTED,

On a pleasant well situated Farm, not many miles from this city,

A Middle-aged MAN and his WIFE, the man to understand gardening and plantation work, the woman to be compleat at dairy business and house work. Such a couple coming well recommended to Mr. ROBERT KENNEDY, at the corner of Walnut and Second-streets, Philadelphia, will meet with suitable encouragement. *March* 18, 1775.

A FEW FIRKINS

Very good IRISH BUTTER,

TO BE SOLD BY

ANDREW CALDWELL.

SIX POUNDS REWARD.

RUN away from the subscriber, in Caroline county, the 13th of March, a convict servant man, named *John Tutle*, about 20 years of age, 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, marked a little with the small-pox, has lost one of his fore teeth; had on a kersey jacket, old leather breeches, and ozenbrigs trowsers.---- Also two servant lads, one named *John Norman*, about 17 years of age, of a dark complexion, with his under lip turned down; had on, when he went away, a kersey jacket, homespun shirt, ozenbrigs trowsers, dark grey stockings, and old shoes: The other named *John Holder*, about 16 years of age, of a fair complexion, thin visage, long nose; had on, when he went away, a light coloured jacket, homespun shirt, and ozenbrigs trowsers. Whoever takes up said servants, and secures them in any of his Majesty's goals, so that their master may get them again, shall have the above reward, or Forty Shillings for either, and reasonable charges, paid by THOMAS STUDHAM.

N. B. Said servants took with them a pair of country made blankets. ¶

Uwchland township, Chester county, March 20, 1775.

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the subscriber, this morning, an Irish servant man, named *Patrick Tumany*, a thick well set fellow, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, dark sour complexion, down look and full faced, has blackish hair, is about 20 years of age, writes a good hand, and it is probable may forge a pass; had on, when he went away, a new felt hat, a green outside jacket, blue under ditto, without sleeves, two new shirts, buckskin breeches, yarn stockings, and new shoes, with plated buckles in them; he has been about 18 months in the country, and it is likely may pretend to be a Miller and make towards Virginia. Any person who will apprehend and secure the said servant in any of his Majesty's goals, and give notice thereof to his master, shall be entitled to the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

¶ CHARLES READ.

N. B. All masters of vessels are forbid to harbour or carry him off, at their peril. ¶

A GOOD 12 Inch English CABLE, and an Assortment of CORDAGE.

Bristol bottled BEER, and Hot-well WATER.

Quart, Half Gallon, and Gallon BOTTLES.

Crates of Cream coloured WARE, and SHEET GLASS.

Sheathing NAILS, and Sheathing PAPER.

Four-penny, 6d. 8d. 10d, 12d. 20d. 2s. and 2s. 6d. Nails.

Nine by 7, 10 by 8, 11 by 9, and 12 by 10 Window Glass.

Iron Pots, Kettles, and Tea-kettles, of all Sizes commonly used here.----With a Variety of other MERCHANDIZE, imported from Bristol. And,

A few Casks of Albany PEAS, very good for Ship Stores,

TO BE SOLD BY

THOMAS CLIFFORD, and SONS,

Who have a BOX of Merchandise, marked R. No. 3, that came in the Sally, Captain Russell, from Bristol. The Owner is requested to call for the same.

Salisbury township, Lancaster county, March 27, 1775.

FORTY SHILLINGS Reward.

RUN away last night from the subscriber, living in Salisbury township, Lancaster county, an Irish servant man, named John Lester, *about* 30 *years of age,* 5 *feet* 4 *or* 5 *inches high, a well set fellow, with black hair, cut short before, has had the nail drove off the great toe of his right foot; had on, and took with him, a new fine hat and an old felt ditto, a green coat and jacket, a double breasted poplin jacket, two shirts, one fine, the other coarse, one pair of old buckskin breeches, and a pair of striped linen trowsers, two pair of dark coloured ribbed stockings, one pair of shoes, the soals of them are nailed. Whoever takes up and secures said servant, so as his master may have him again, shall have the above reward, paid by*

¶ *WILLIAM WILSON.*

FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

STOLEN, a Silver WATCH, belonging to MICHAEL KETTS, the Maker's Name *William Moore, London*, No. 20709. Whoever will bring it to JOHN WOOD, Watchmaker, in Front-street, at the Corner of Chestnut-street, shall receive the above Reward. ¶

THREE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away this morning, from the subscriber, living in Third-street, in the city of Philadelphia, a Dutch servant man, named PHILIP MARKS, a Jew, about 5 feet 5 inches high, slim made, lisps and speaks bad English, of a dark complexion and long visage, wears his own long black hair, mostly tied behind; he is addicted to lying and swearing; had on, and took with him, when he went away, a dark blue double breasted coat, with yellow buttons, a blue under jacket, a pale orange coloured surtout coat, with basket buttons, old leather breeches new seated, a brown coatee with white metal buttons, a pair of brown fustian breeches, and one pair nankeen ditto, good shoes and stockings, and one pair of new stockings. Whoever secures said servant in any of his Majesty's goals, so that his master may have him again, shall have the above reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by JOHN RASER. ¶

N. B. All masters of vessels, and others, are forbid to harbour or carry him off at their peril. *March* 25, 1775.

To COVER this SEASON,

The HORSE LOFTY,

Kept by the Subscriber, living in the Manor of Moreland,

HE is a well turned Horse, half blooded, 15½ Hands high, a Blaze in his Forehead, a Diamond between the Nostrils, and has four white Feet; he will cover at Thirty Shillings the Season, and Five Shillings the Groom. Good Pasture for Mares at Half a Crown per Week, by JAMES DYER. ¶

RUN away on the 13th *instant, from the subscriber, living in New-London township, Chester county, a native Irish servant girl, named* Cicely Morgan, *of a small stature, and much given to smoaking, of a sandy complexion, pretty much freckled, and pitted with the small-pox; had on and took with her, a chip hat covered with black silk, a calico gown with broad stripes and stamped between the stripes with red and black, three petticoats, one linecy, with small brown and white stripes, one ditto green stuff, one ditto reddish, a tow cloth shift, a pair of blue stockings, footed with light blue, a pair of leather heeled shoes tied with strings; also a short gown of a dark colour, and a check apron. Whoever takes up said servant, so that her master may have her again, shall have a reward of* Four Dollars, *and reasonable charges, paid by me*

March 25, 1775. SAMUEL FLOYD. ¶

RUN away from the subscriber, living in Cumberland township, York county, a Scotch Highland servant man, named JOHN M'MISKELL (alias M'ASKEL) about 18 or 19 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, well set, of a swarthy complexion, long black hair tied behind, speaks bad English, scarcely to be understood; had on, and took with him, a light coloured cloth jacket, with cuffs on the sleeves, and carved brass buttons on the breast, the button-holes bound with the same of the out-side cloth, a coarse tow shirt, a new pair of cloth breeches, of a dark drab colour, a new pair of brown yarn stockings, half-worn shoes, lately saoled, a pair of white metal buckles, one linen shirt, one lapelled cloth jacket without sleeves, with flat white metal buttons on the breast, and mohair buttons on the pockets, of a light colour, lined with light coloured home-made stuff.---- Whoever apprehends the said servant, and secures him in any of his Majesty's goals in this province, so that his master may have him again, shall have a reward of FORTY SHILLINGS, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

March 11, 1775. ¶ JAMES M'LURE.

To be LETT, for a Term of Years,

A GOOD Merchant-mill and Plantation, situate in Oxford township, in the county of Chester, within 25 miles of Newport landing, and within 22 miles of Christiana-Bridge. The mill-house is built of stone, 44 feet by 25, two stories high, is an overshot, has plenty of water in the driest seasons, has two pair of stones, one Cologne, the other country stones for grist, boulting and hoisting works go by water, and has plenty of custom. The plantation contains 220 acres, on which is a tolerable good dwelling-house and barn, about 50 acres of plowland cleared, and 25 acres of good meadow. They may be entered on this spring. Any person inclining to rent said mill and place, may know the terms, by applying to WILLIAM MILLER, in New-Garden, or to the subscribers on the premises. RACHEL JORDAN,

¶ JESSE JORDAN.

TO BE SOLD,

A HOUSE and LOT of GROUND, now occupied by Thomas Canby, situate on the west side of Second-street, about mid-way between Walnut and Spruce-streets. The lot is 23 feet 9 inches in breadth on said Second-street, and 300 feet deep. The greatest part of the purchase money may remain in the hands of the purchaser, on giving satisfactory security, and paying interest. Apply to ELIZABETH ARMITT, living near the above described premises. ¶

TO BE LETT,

A CONVENIENT BREWHOUSE, situate in Fifth-street, near Market-street, now in the Tenure of William Pusey. For Terms, apply to Jacob Barge, in Market-street, or the Subscriber, in Water-street.

JOSEPH POTTS. ¶

THREE POUNDS Reward.

STOLEN out of the subscriber's stable, in Edgmont township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, on the 16th instant, a sorrel GELDING, with a blaze in his face, 14½ hands high, carries well, shod before, trots and paces, has some saddle marks, but no brand that is known, 8 or 9 years old; supposed to be taken by one Jacob Davis, a thick well set fellow, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, black complexion, had on a pale blue coat, jacket and breeches, of coarse cloth, his other clothes not known; his wife and brother went off with him. Any person or persons securing said Gelding, so that the owner may have him again, shall have Twenty Shillings reward, and all reasonable charges; and if the thief be brought to justice, the above reward, paid by

March 20, 1775. ‖ DAVID YARNALL.

*** It is supposed they are gone towards York or Cumberland

CAME to the plantation of Edward Lane, in Providence township, Philadelphia county, where the subscriber now lives, about the last of February, Four Stray SHEEP, three Ewes and one Ram, they are all marked with a hole in each ear. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take them away, from JOHN BRYAN. ¶

RUN away from the subscriber, living in Warrington township, York county, and province of Pennsylvania, on the 10th of March, 1775, two Irish servants, viz. *John Cook* and his Wife *Ann*, the man about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, black hair, of a dark complexion, the woman of a middle size, fair hair, and big with child; stole and took with them a bay horse, saddle and bridle, the horse had 3 white feet, several saddle spots, and appeared to be a little hipshot; had on and took with them a brown worsted coat and jacket of the same, a brown jacket with sleeves, and a red ditto without, two shirts, one about ten hundred, the other of tow, leather breeches, a pair of stockings, a pair of shoes tied with strings, one new fur hat and one felt ditto, a great coat, without a cape; one fine shift and an apron of the same, a whitish coloured cloak, a brown Barcelona handkerchief, an oldish black bonnet, with white lining, a bed-gown, striped blue, red, green and white, a petticoat, striped black and white. Whoever takes up said runaways, and secures them in any goal, so as their master may have them again, shall have Four Dollars reward for each, if 60 miles off, and if above that distance Five Pounds reward for both, or Fifty Shillings for either of them, and reasonable charges, paid by

¶ WILLIAM GRIFFITH.

WAS STOLEN from the subscriber, living in Milford Hundred, Cæcil county, Maryland, near Amos Alexander's mills, on the night of the 14th of March, 1775, A homespun straight COAT, of a London brown colour, lined with serge something lighter coloured than the outside, with hair buttons and small close cuffs; also a light coloured Broadcloth Jacket, lined with shaloon, with hair buttons; both quite new; they were stolen by a man who came in the evening for a night's lodging; he appeared to be an Irishman, about 25 years of age, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, fresh coloured, with brown hair, pretty bushy; had on a small brimmed hat, bound with black tape, a blue coat, striped under jacket, buckskin breeches, and blue ribbed stockings. Whoever secures said thief, so that he may be brought to justice, and the owner get his goods again, shall have FORTY SHILLINGS reward, or for the coat and jacket only, Twenty Shillings, and reasonable charges, paid by JOHN CARR. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

And may be entered on immediately,

A SMALL TRACT of LAND, containing about 20 acres, situate in the township of Kingsess, in Philadelphia county, on the great road leading from Philadelphia to Chester, about one mile below George Gray's Ferry, and 5 miles from the City of Philadelphia, on which is erected a small frame tenement, with a never-failing spring of excellent water near the door, about 4 acres of the above tract are well timbered, and the remainder (except a small piece which may be made good meadow) good arable land, and well fenced. It is conveniently situated for a store or tradesman, and near several different places of worship. For terms, apply to the subscriber, living in Arch-street, between Fourth and Fifth-streets, in the City of Philadelphia. *March* 20, 1775. ‖ MARGARET SALES.